

Responsive Management



CALIFORNIA HUNTERS' KNOWLEDGE OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THREATS TO CALIFORNIA CONDORS

**Data Collection by Chico State University
Data Analysis by Responsive Management**

**The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
California Condor Recovery Team
California Condor Lead Exposure Reduction Committee**

2004

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Acknowledgements

This survey was conducted as part of a larger effort to reduce the threat of lead exposure to California condors.

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National Shooting Sports Foundation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted on behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine California licensed hunters' knowledge of and attitudes toward the California condor, including threats to condors, particularly lead poisoning of condors. The study entailed a telephone survey of hunters who obtained a California hunting license in 2003.

KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF CALIFORNIA CONDORS

General Knowledge of California Condors

- On the whole, respondents' self-rating of their knowledge/awareness was in the middle, with a mean of 4.6 on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being low knowledge/awareness and 10 being high knowledge/awareness), which is less than 1 point from the midpoint between low and high knowledge/awareness (5.5). The most common answer was 5 (21%).
- An overwhelming percentage of respondents (94%) reported having seen a photograph or painting of a condor and/or a live condor.
- Most of those who had seen a photograph/painting of a condor or a live condor had incorrect notions of its height, wingspan, and weight. A majority underestimated both the height (91%) and the wingspan (79%). While respondents most commonly (43%) gave a correct answer regarding its weight, a majority (57%), nonetheless, gave an incorrect answer, either overestimating (20%) or underestimating (37%) the weight.
- Of those who had seen a photograph/painting of a condor or a live condor, a majority (64%) correctly identified the body color as black, and 38% answered brown.
- Of those who had seen a photograph/painting of a condor or a live condor, respondents most commonly (35%) indicated the head color as red.
- Of those who had seen a photograph/painting of a condor or a live condor, a majority (60%) said the wing color is black, and 45% said the wing color is white.

Knowledge of Habitat and Diet of California Condors

- When asked in what states condors are generally found, 80% answered California, 10% answered Arizona, and 1% answered Utah. Meanwhile, 11% answered “Don’t know,” and 10% named an incorrect state instead of, or in addition to, one or more of the correct states.
- A majority of respondents gave the correct answer regarding the diet of the California condor (60% answered carrion). Substantial percentages incorrectly believed that rodents (18%) and rabbits (9%) are part of the California condor’s diet. A substantial number of respondents (18%) answered “Don’t know.”

Knowledge of Reintroduction of California Condors into California

- A majority of respondents (88%) were aware that California condors have been reintroduced into parts of California.
- Of those aware of the California condor’s reintroduction into parts of California, 64% said the reintroduced population of California condors now occurs in the Los Padres National Forest, while 30% said the California condor now occurs in Monterey County. A substantial number of respondents (28%) answered “Don’t know.”

Knowledge of Threats to California Condors

- Awareness of specific threats presently facing condors is divided. Just under half (49.5%) of respondents answered that they were aware of specific threats facing condors.
- Those respondents who were aware of threats facing condors in the wild most commonly cited poaching/hunting as a threat (42%), followed closely by lead poisoning (40%). Other commonly cited threats facing condors in the wild include pollution/pesticides/herbicides (20%), power lines (16%), and habitat loss (14%).
- Most commonly, those respondents aware of threats facing condors had heard of problems facing condors through magazines (35%), newspapers (30%), the California Department of Fish and Game (30%), and/or television (22%).

- A majority of respondents (55%) were *not* aware that lead poisoning is a problem currently faced by condors.
- Of those respondents aware that lead may be affecting condors, just under a majority (49%) indicated that it kills condors, while 43% answered that it poisons condors.
- Those aware that lead poisoning may be affecting condors most commonly said that they had heard of the effects of lead on condors through magazines (40%), the California Department of Fish and Game (37%), and/or newspapers (24%).
- The majority (76%) of respondents were unaware of any educational efforts to try to reduce the number of condor deaths from lead poisoning; 24% were aware. Those respondents who were aware of educational efforts to try to reduce the number of condor deaths from lead poisoning most commonly saw posters, fliers, pamphlets, and/or signs (30%), followed by television shows and/or public service announcements (17%), magazines (13%), information included with hunting licenses (11%), and information provided by the California Department of Fish and Game (11%). A majority (60%) of those respondents who were aware of educational efforts to try to reduce the number of condor deaths from lead poisoning named the California Department of Fish and Game as the organization promoting those educational efforts.

KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIONS HUNTERS CAN TAKE TO REDUCE RISK OF CONDOR DEATHS, WILLINGNESS TO TAKE ACTION TO REDUCE RISK OF CONDOR DEATHS, AND ACTIONS TAKEN

- After being told that condors eat carrion that may contain lead bullet fragments, a majority (86%) of respondents indicated that they were aware of actions hunters could take in the field to help reduce condors' risk of exposure to lead.
- Half (50%) of those respondents who were aware of actions that hunters could take in the field to help protect condors from lead poisoning indicated that retrieving all animals killed from the field would reduce the risk of exposing condors to lead. A substantial percentage (47%) indicated that using lead-free ammunition would also help protect condors.

- The survey discussed four actions hunters can take to help reduce condors' exposure to lead. An overwhelming majority of respondents (95%) would be willing to retrieve all animals killed from the field. Fewer respondents, but still a majority, indicated willingness to take the other three actions: 92% would be willing to hide or cover carcasses or gut piles, 85% would be willing to remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh from carcasses or gut piles left in the field, and 77% would be willing to use lead-free ammunition.
- An overwhelming majority of respondents (96%) had taken at least one of the four aforementioned actions to reduce condors' exposure to lead during recent hunts. Nearly all of those who had taken at least one of the actions had retrieved all game they had killed from the field (95%). A much lower percentage of those who had taken an action said that they had used lead-free ammunition (37%), had hid or covered carcasses (30%), or had removed bullets and affected flesh from gut piles left in the field (27%).

WAYS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO RESPONDENT ABOUT CALIFORNIA CONDORS

- Respondents most commonly indicated that the best way to provide them with information on California condors is through direct mail (44%), California Department of Fish and Game communications (44%), and magazine articles (14%).

HUNTING PARTICIPATION, LOCATIONS OF HUNTING ACTIVITIES, SPECIES HUNTED, AND AMMUNITION USED

- Nearly a majority (48%) of respondents reported hunting in the Los Padres National Forest during the last 3 years, making it the most popular hunting area of those about which the survey asked. Fewer (36%) reported hunting in the Sequoia National Forest during the last 3 years, while only 16% reported hunting in the Bakersfield/Ridgecrest Resource Areas during the last 3 years.
- Regarding hunting on federal public lands in California, 66% hunted upland game birds in addition to big game, 16% hunted feral pigs in addition to big game, and 14% hunted rabbits in addition to big game. Note that 25% answered that they *only* hunted big game.

- When those respondents who indicated that they had hunted animals in addition to big game were asked on which federal public lands they had hunted these animals, 53% answered the Los Padres National Forest, 36% answered the Sequoia National Forest, and 11% answered the Ridgecrest Resource Area.

- Regarding future hunting plans, nearly a majority (46%) of respondents indicated that they plan to hunt in the Los Padres National Forest in the future, while 37% indicated that they plan to hunt in Sequoia National Forest in the future. A small percentage of respondents (6%) indicated that they plan to hunt in the Angeles National Forest in the future.

- The most common brands of ammunition used by respondents were Remington (39%), Winchester (26%), and Federal (25%). The most common caliber of ammunition used is .12 gauge (30%). Other calibers used by substantial percentages include 7mm magnum (26%), .270 (24%), and .30-06 (23%).

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted on behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine California licensed hunters' knowledge of and attitudes toward the California condor, including threats to condors, particularly lead poisoning of condors. The study entailed a telephone survey of hunters who obtained a California hunting license in 2003, specifically, deer and elk licensees from five zones (A, D8, D9, D10, and D13).

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the universality of telephone ownership. The telephone survey questionnaire was adapted from a survey instrument that was previously developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and that was previously used in similar surveys of Arizona and Utah hunters. Minor adjustments in the names of physical areas of condor habitat were made to adapt the questionnaire to California.

The California State University, Chico Research Foundation, was contracted by the Wildlife Management Institute to conduct the telephone interviews. The survey was conducted in March and April 2004. A total of 201 completed interviews were obtained. To ensure that the respondents who chose to participate were protected, a copy of the telephone questionnaire was submitted to the Human Subjects in Research Committee of California State University at Chico for approval before interviews were begun. As a result, the survey was deemed to be exempt from full committee review. Furthermore, all respondents are anonymous.

The Program for Applied Research and Evaluation, a part of the California State University, Chico Research Foundation, completed telephone interviews with the 201 hunters selected in the sample provided by the California Department of Fish and Game. The interviewer who was assigned primary responsibility for conducting this survey has over 15 years of experience in telephone interviewing on a variety of topics and is especially familiar with natural resources and outdoor recreation topics. The interviewer became familiar with the questionnaire and obtained clarification on several points prior to beginning the survey.

Interviews were randomized by day of the week and time of day to achieve the maximum response rate and to ensure that all respondents had a reasonable opportunity to participate. Up to five attempts were made to reach each telephone number and to complete an interview. Calling times were varied by time of day and day of week to increase the probability of reaching a respondent. In addition, the telephone numbers were called during several evening periods on weekdays and weekends.

The data from the completed interviews were entered into Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software by one data entry technician and verified by another to ensure accurate data entry. Variables for open-ended questions were set up to capture the theme of the response. In addition, Excel files containing verbatim responses to all open-ended questions were submitted so that full-text responses were available for analysis. These files were sent to the Wildlife Management Institute and Responsive Management for analysis. The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software and proprietary software developed by Responsive Management.

Note that some results may not sum to exactly 100% because of rounding.

KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF CALIFORNIA CONDORS

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF CALIFORNIA CONDORS

- On the whole, respondents' self-rating of their knowledge/awareness was in the middle, with a mean of 4.6 on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being low knowledge/awareness and 10 being high knowledge/awareness), which is less than 1 point from the midpoint between low and high knowledge/awareness (5.5). The most common answer was 5 (21%).

- An overwhelming percentage of respondents (94%) reported having seen a photograph or painting of a condor and/or a live condor.

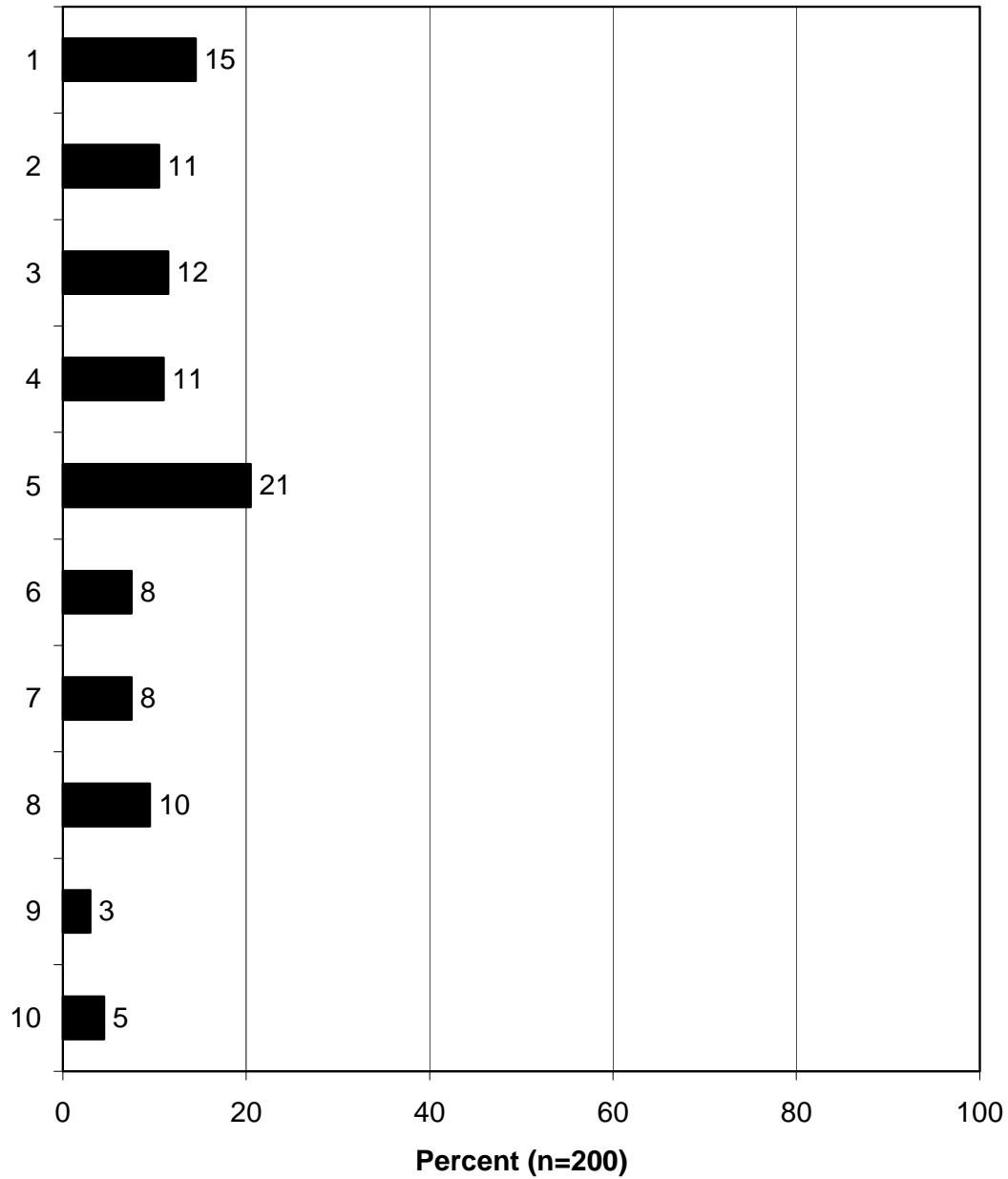
- Most of those who had seen a photograph/painting of a condor or a live condor had incorrect notions of its height, wingspan, and weight.
 - The overwhelming majority (91%) underestimated the height; only 8% gave a correct answer.
 - Regarding the California condors' weight, a majority (57%) were incorrect, with 20% overestimating the weight and 37% underestimating the weight; nonetheless, a substantial percentage (43%) gave a correct answer.
 - A majority (79%) underestimated the wingspan, while only 6% gave a correct answer.

- Of those who had seen a photograph/painting of a condor or a live condor, a majority (64%) correctly identified the body color as black, and 38% answered brown.

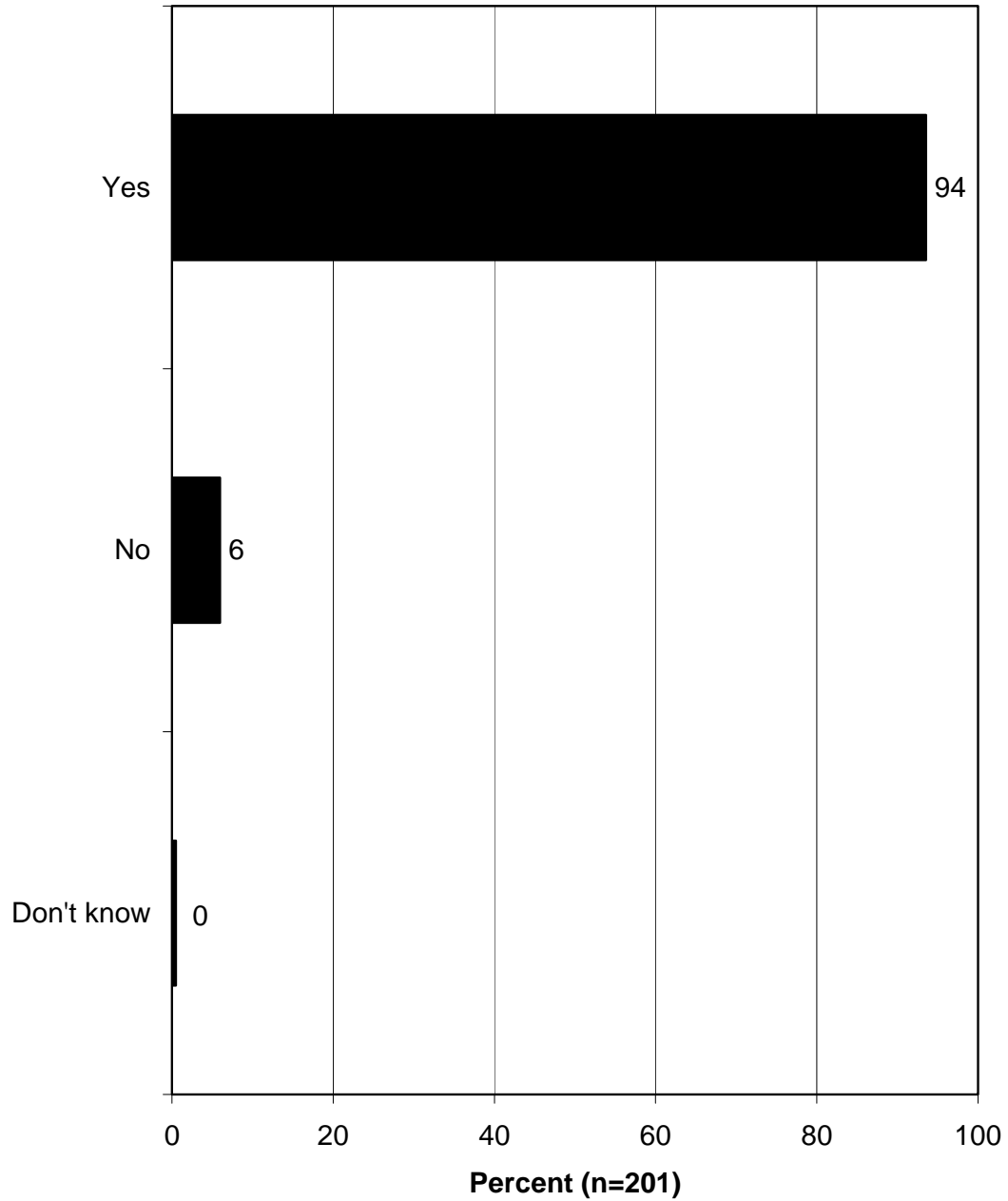
- Of those who had seen a photograph/painting of a condor or a live condor, respondents most commonly (35%) indicated the head color as red.

- Of those who had seen a photograph/painting of a condor or a live condor, a majority (60%) said the wing color is black, and 45% said the wing color is white.

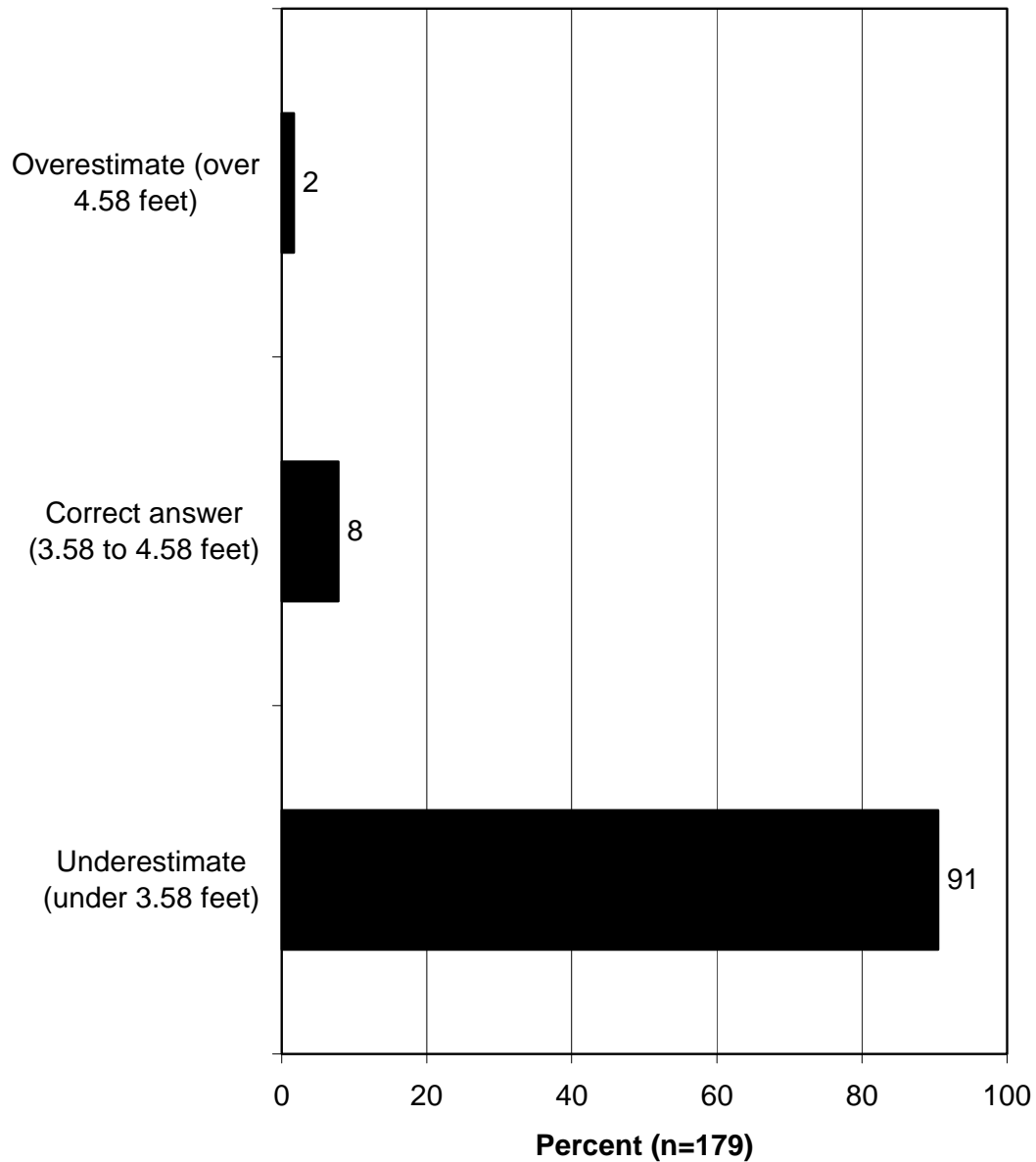
Q1. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being low knowledge and awareness and 10 being high knowledge and awareness, how would you rate your knowledge level about the California condor?



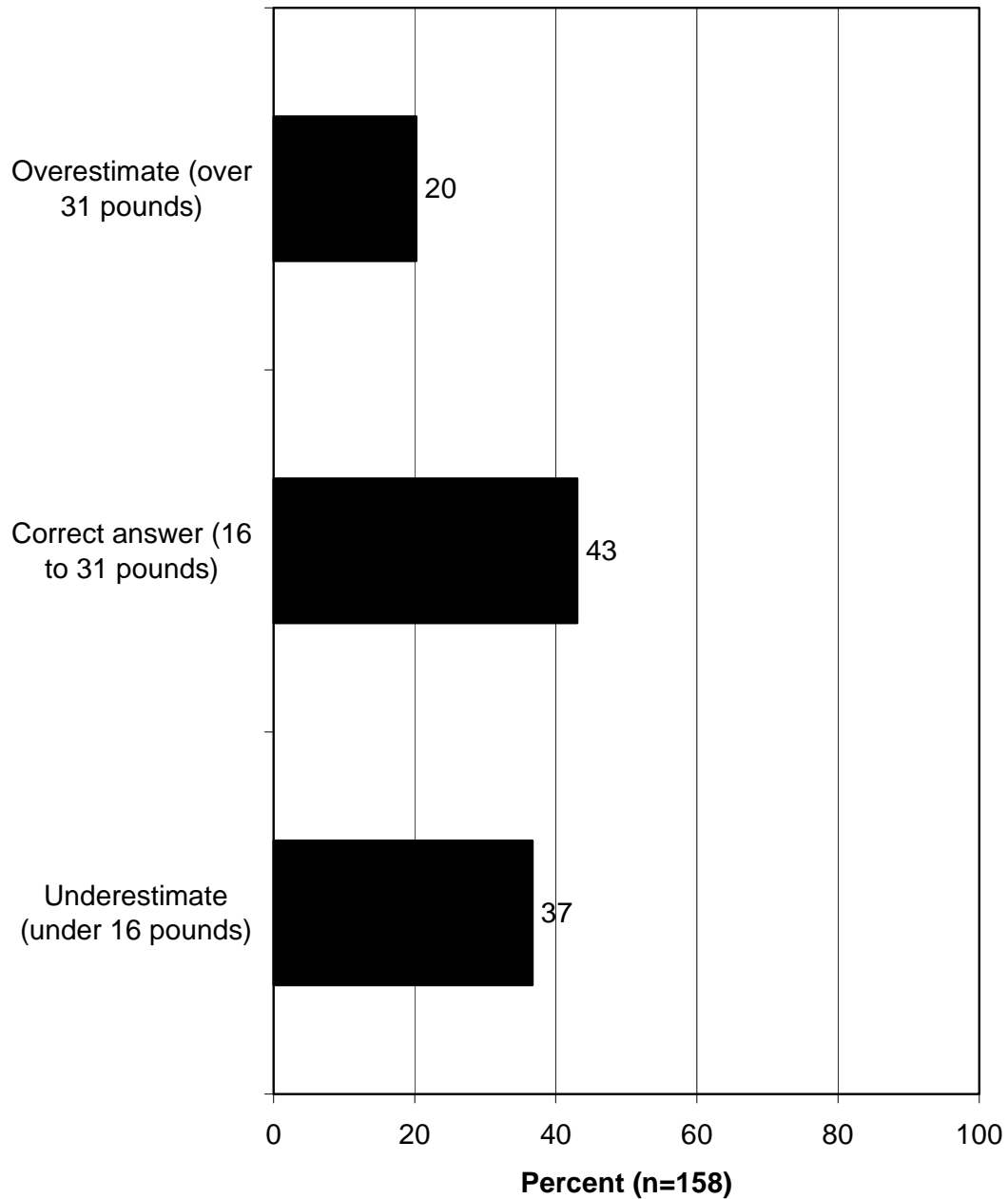
Q10. Have you ever seen a photograph or painting of a condor or a live condor?



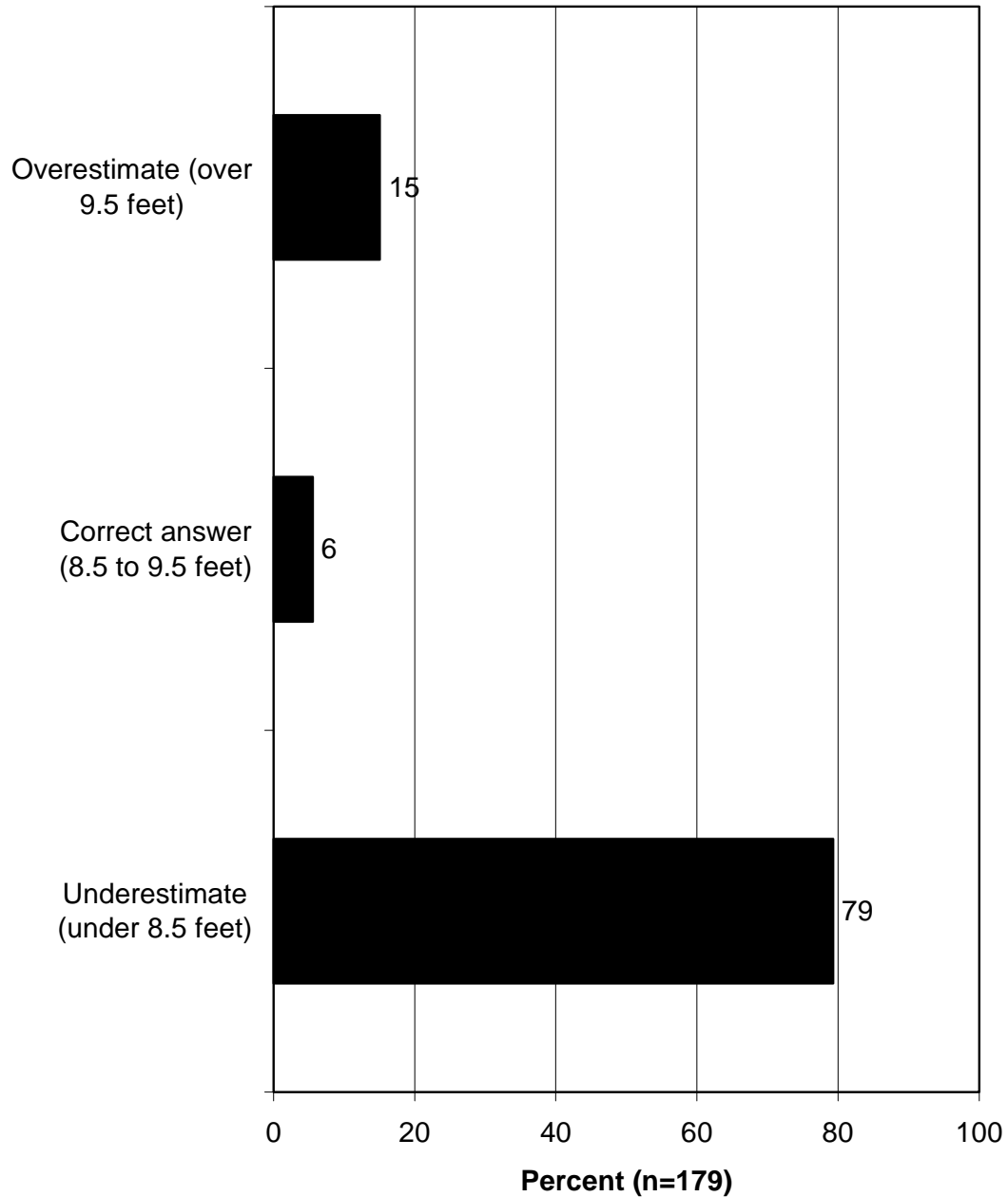
Q11. In feet, what would you say is the average height of a condor? (Asked of those who saw a photograph or painting of a condor or a live condor.)



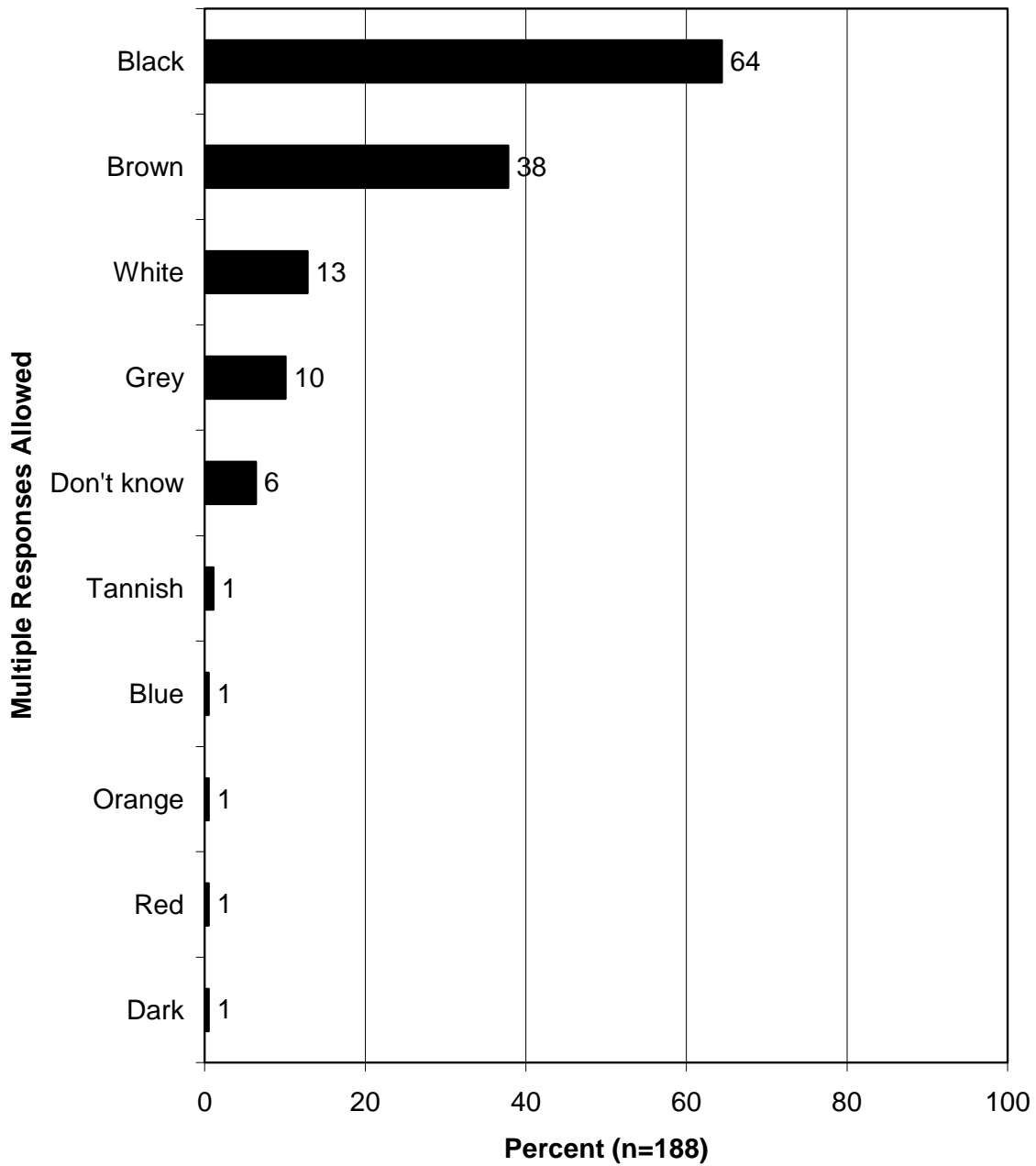
Q12. In pounds, how much would you say a condor weighs? (Asked of those who saw a photograph or painting of a condor or a live condor.)



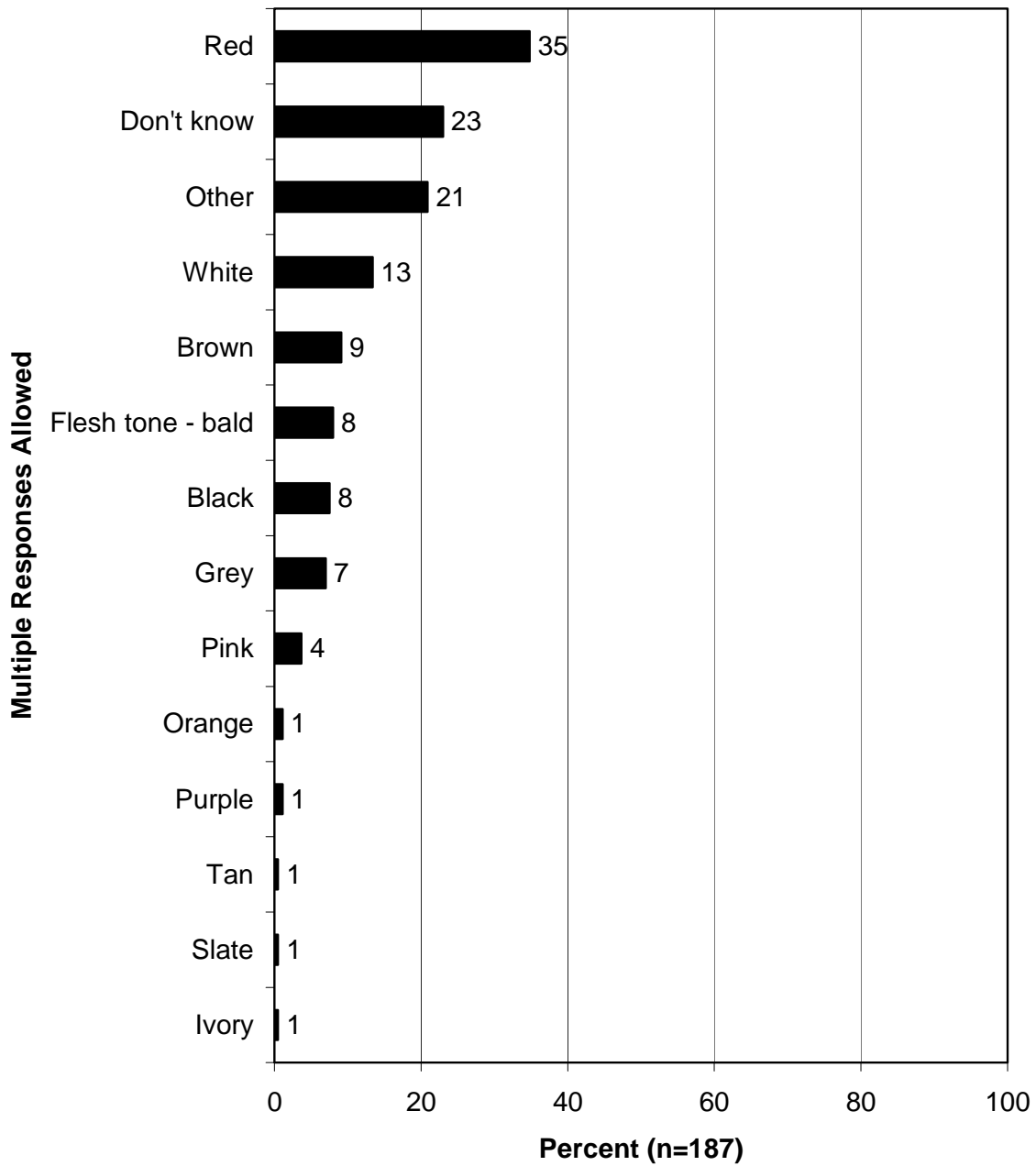
Q13. In feet, how big would you say the average wingspan of a California condor is? (Asked of those who saw a photograph or painting of a condor or a live condor.)



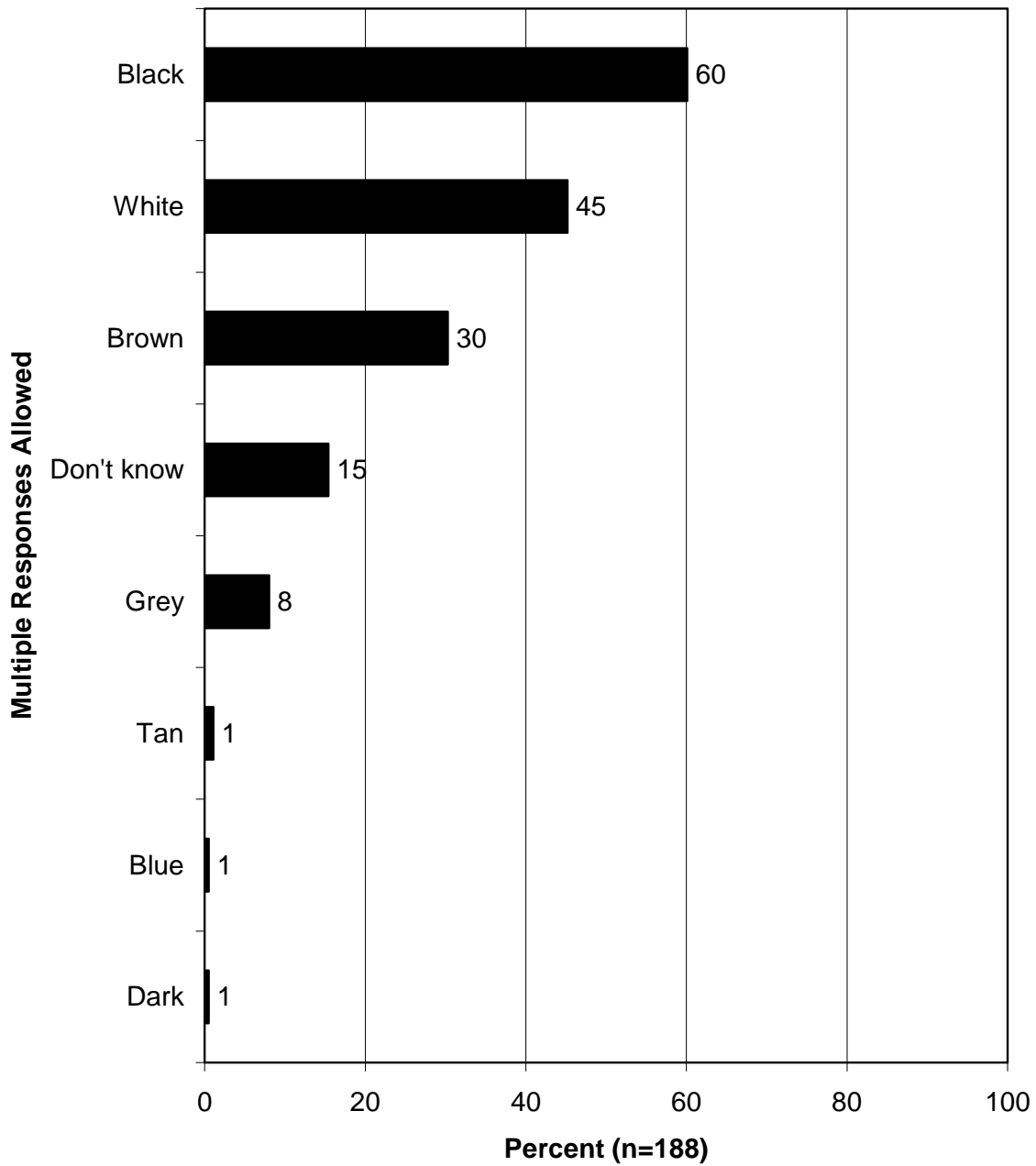
**Q14. What color is the body of a California condor?
(Asked of those who saw a photograph or painting
of a condor or a live condor.)**



**Q16. What color is the head of a California condor?
(Asked of those who saw a photograph or painting
of a condor or a live condor.)**



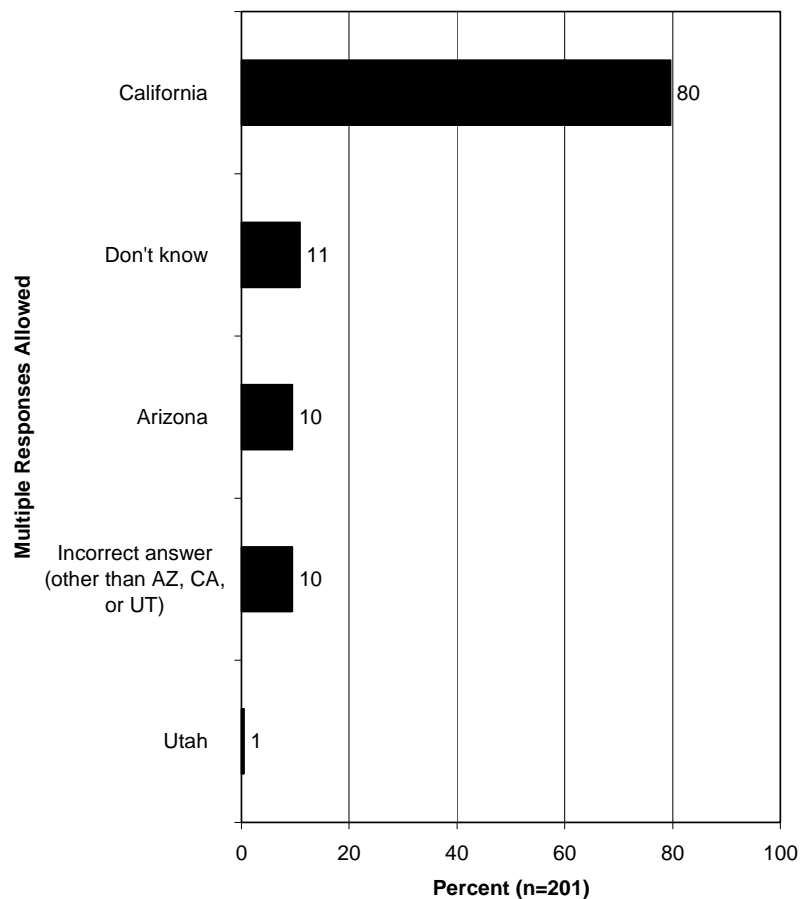
Q18. What color are the wings of a California condor? (Asked of those who saw a photograph or painting of a condor or a live condor.)



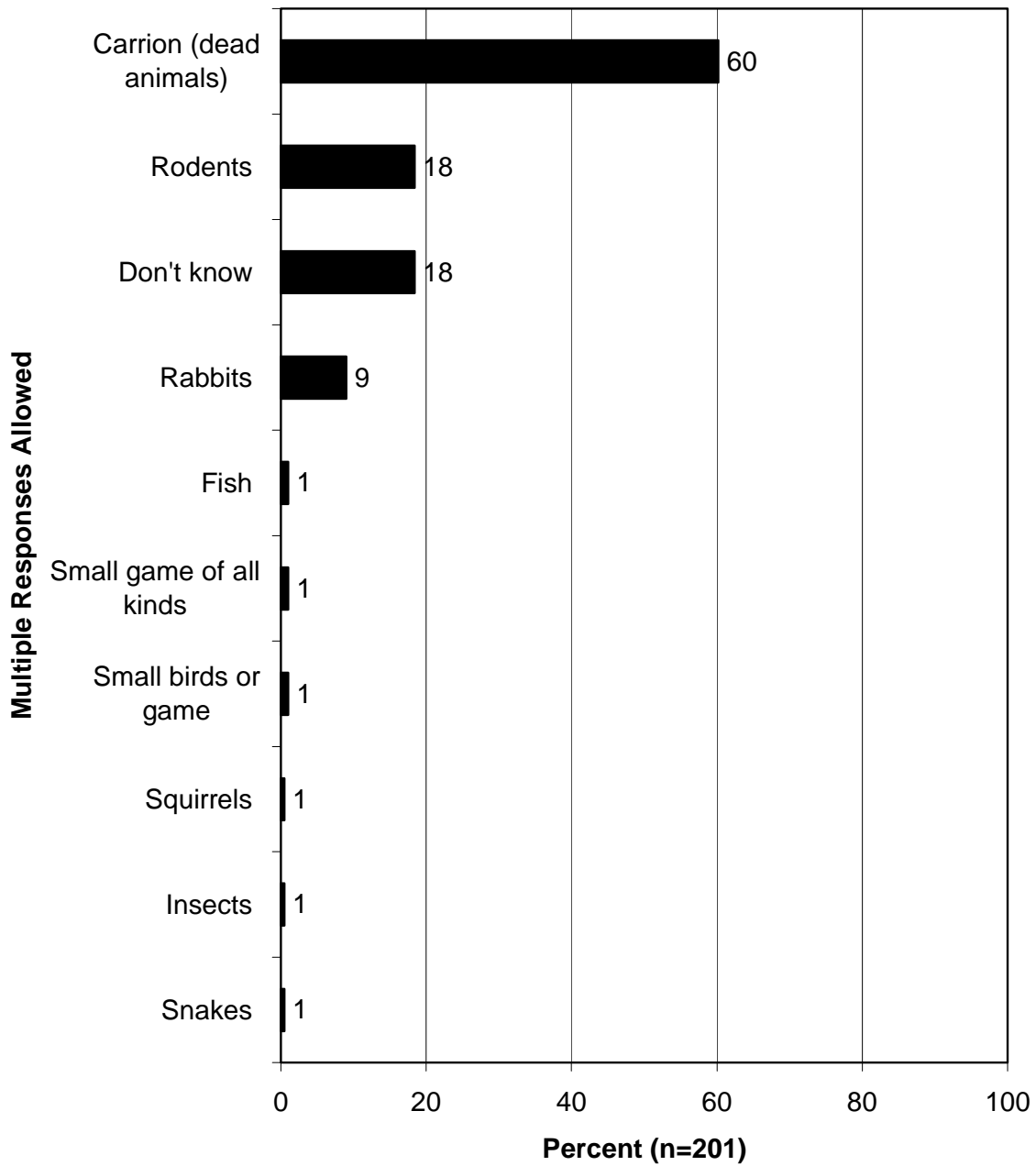
KNOWLEDGE OF HABITAT AND DIET OF CALIFORNIA CONDORS

- When asked in what states condors are generally found, 80% answered California, 10% answered Arizona, and 1% answered Utah. Meanwhile, 11% answered “Don’t know,” and 10% named an incorrect state instead of, or in addition to, one or more of the correct states.
- A majority of respondents gave the correct answer regarding the diet of the California condor (60% answered carrion). Substantial percentages incorrectly believed that rodents (18%) and rabbits (9%) are part of the California condor’s diet. A substantial number of respondents (18%) answered “Don’t know.”

Q20. In what state or states are condors generally found?

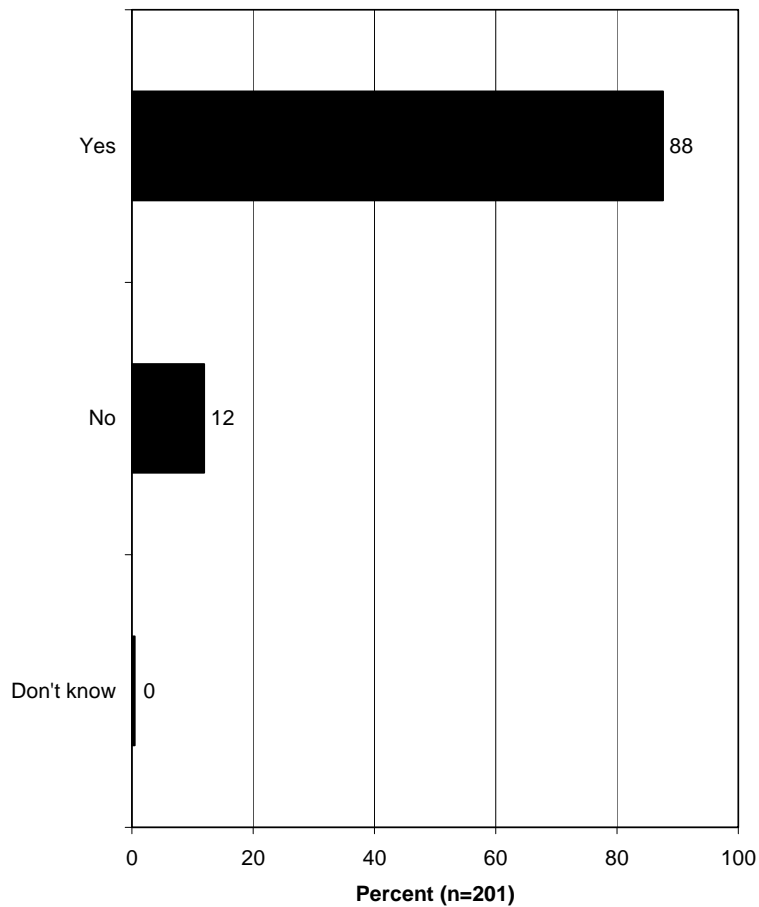


Q21. What do California condors typically eat?

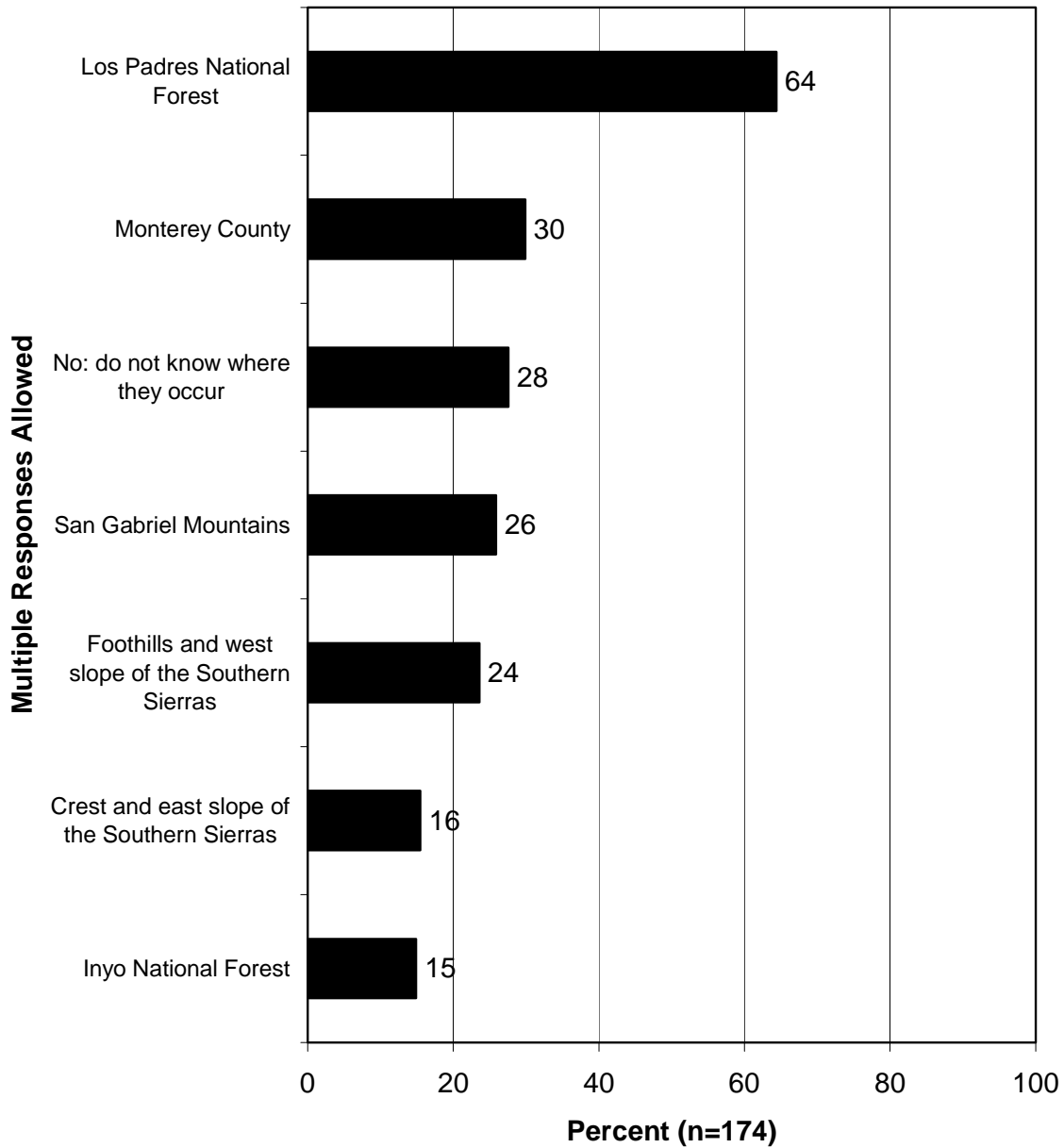


KNOWLEDGE OF REINTRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA CONDORS INTO CALIFORNIA

- A majority of respondents (88%) were aware that California condors have been reintroduced into parts of California.
- Of those aware of the California condor's reintroduction into parts of California, 64% said the reintroduced population of California condors now occurs in the Los Padres National Forest, while 30% said the California condor now occurs in Monterey County. A substantial number of respondents (28%) answered "Don't know."

Q2. Are you aware that California condors have been reintroduced into California?

Q3. In which of the following areas in California does the reintroduced population of California condors now occur? (Asked of those who were aware that California condors were reintroduced into California.)



KNOWLEDGE OF THREATS TO CALIFORNIA CONDORS

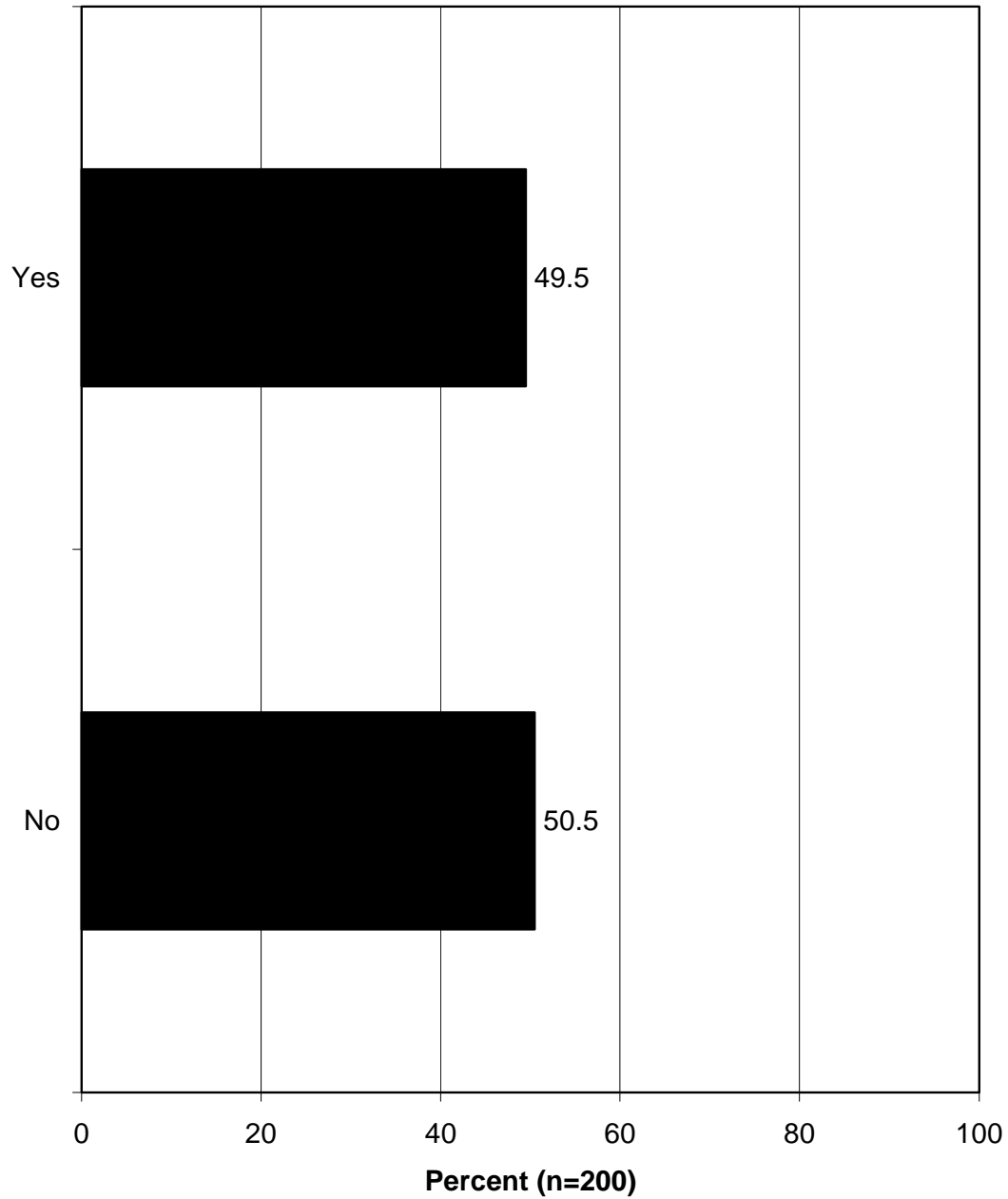
General Threats to California Condors

- Awareness of specific threats presently facing condors is divided. Just under half (49.5%) of respondents answered that they were aware of specific threats facing condors.

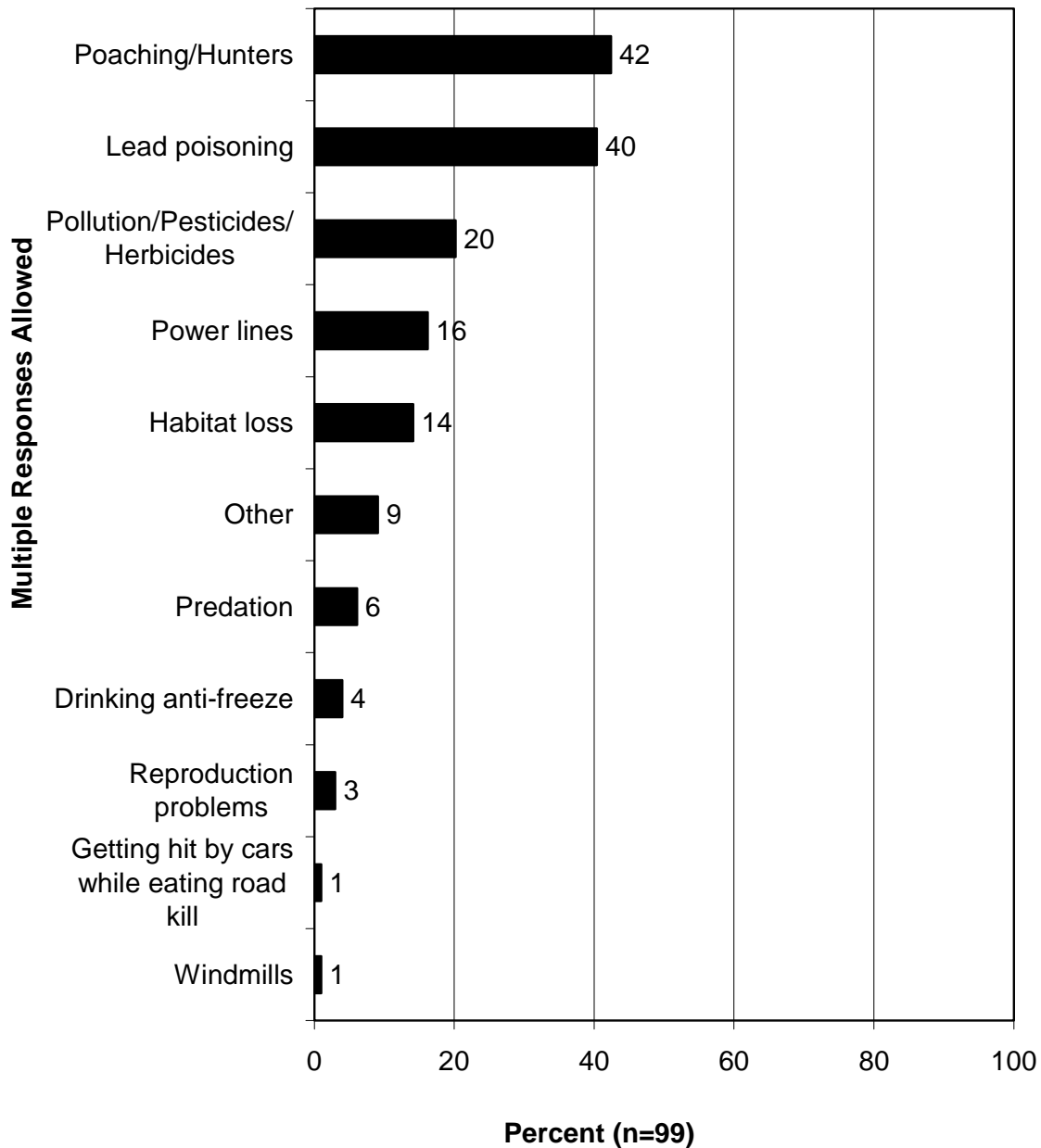
- Those respondents who were aware of threats facing condors in the wild most commonly cited poaching/hunting as a threat (42%), followed closely by lead poisoning (40%). Other commonly cited threats facing condors in the wild include pollution/pesticides/herbicides (20%), power lines (16%), and habitat loss (14%).

- Most commonly, those respondents aware of threats facing condors had heard of problems facing condors through magazines (35%), newspapers (30%), the California Department of Fish and Game (30%), and/or television (22%).

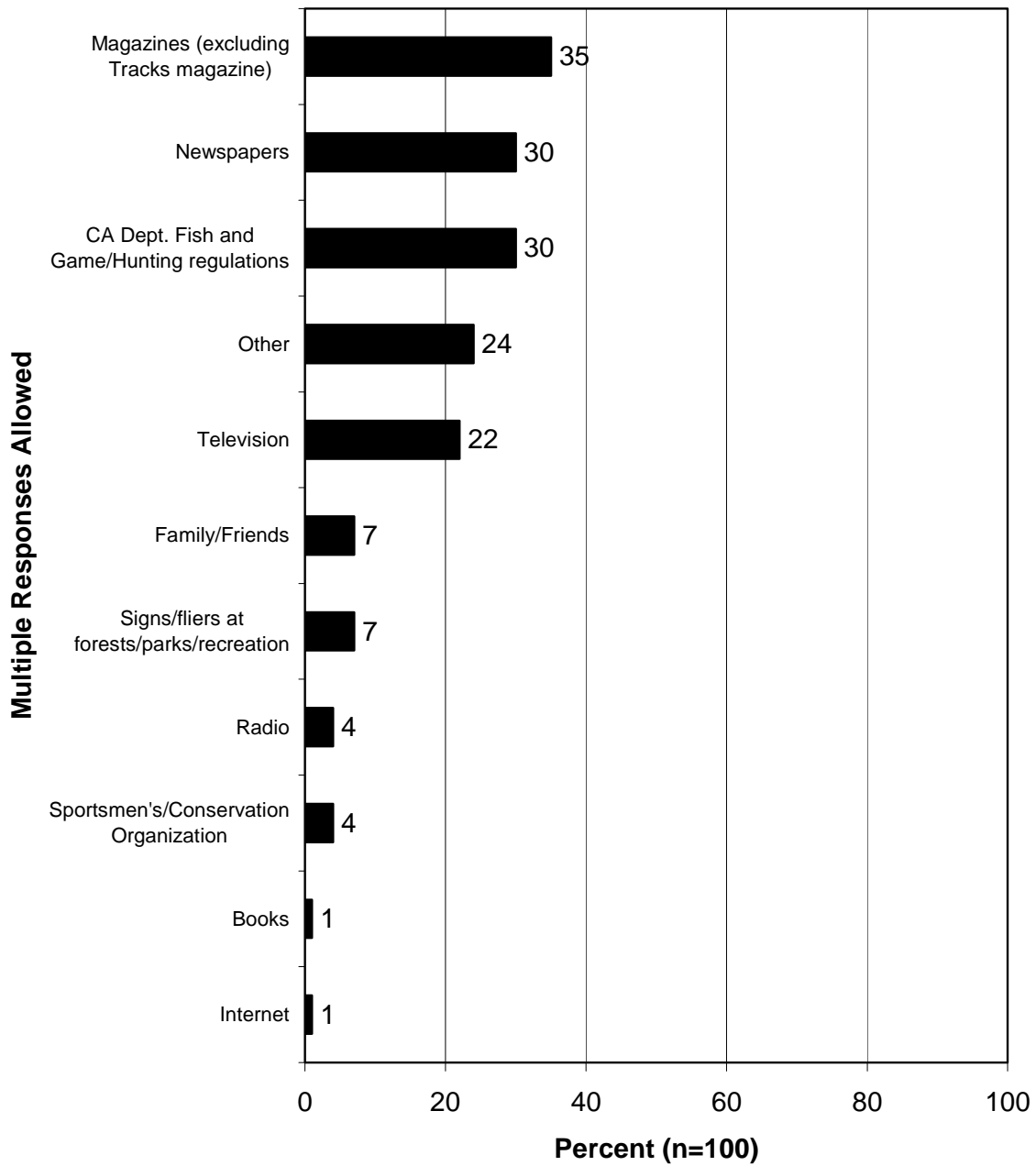
Q23. Are you aware of any specific threats presently facing condors?



Q24. What types of threats do condors presently face in the wild? (Asked of those who indicated that they are aware of specific threats facing condors.)



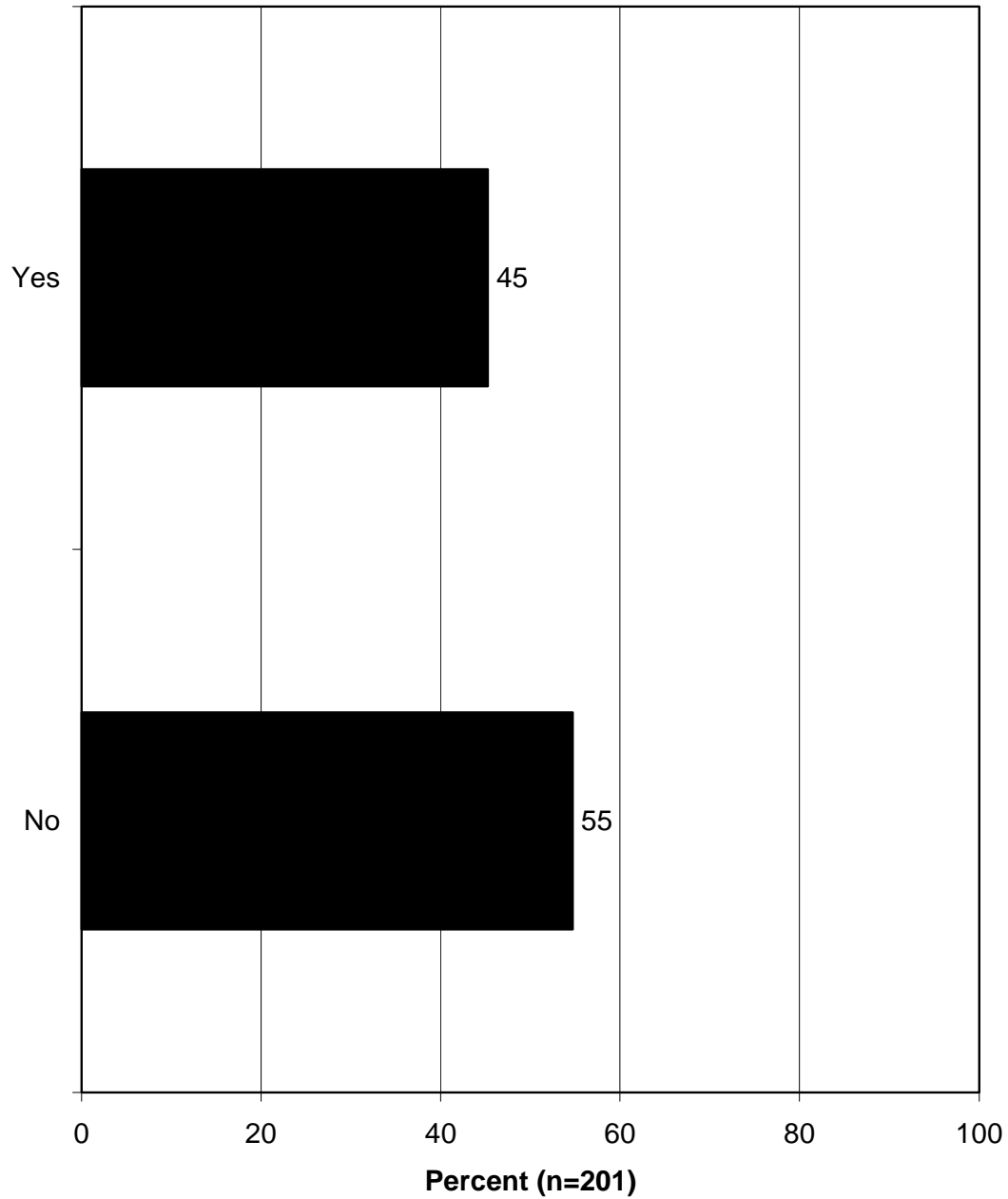
Q26. How or where did you hear about these threats to condors? (Asked of those who indicated that they are aware of specific threats facing condors.)



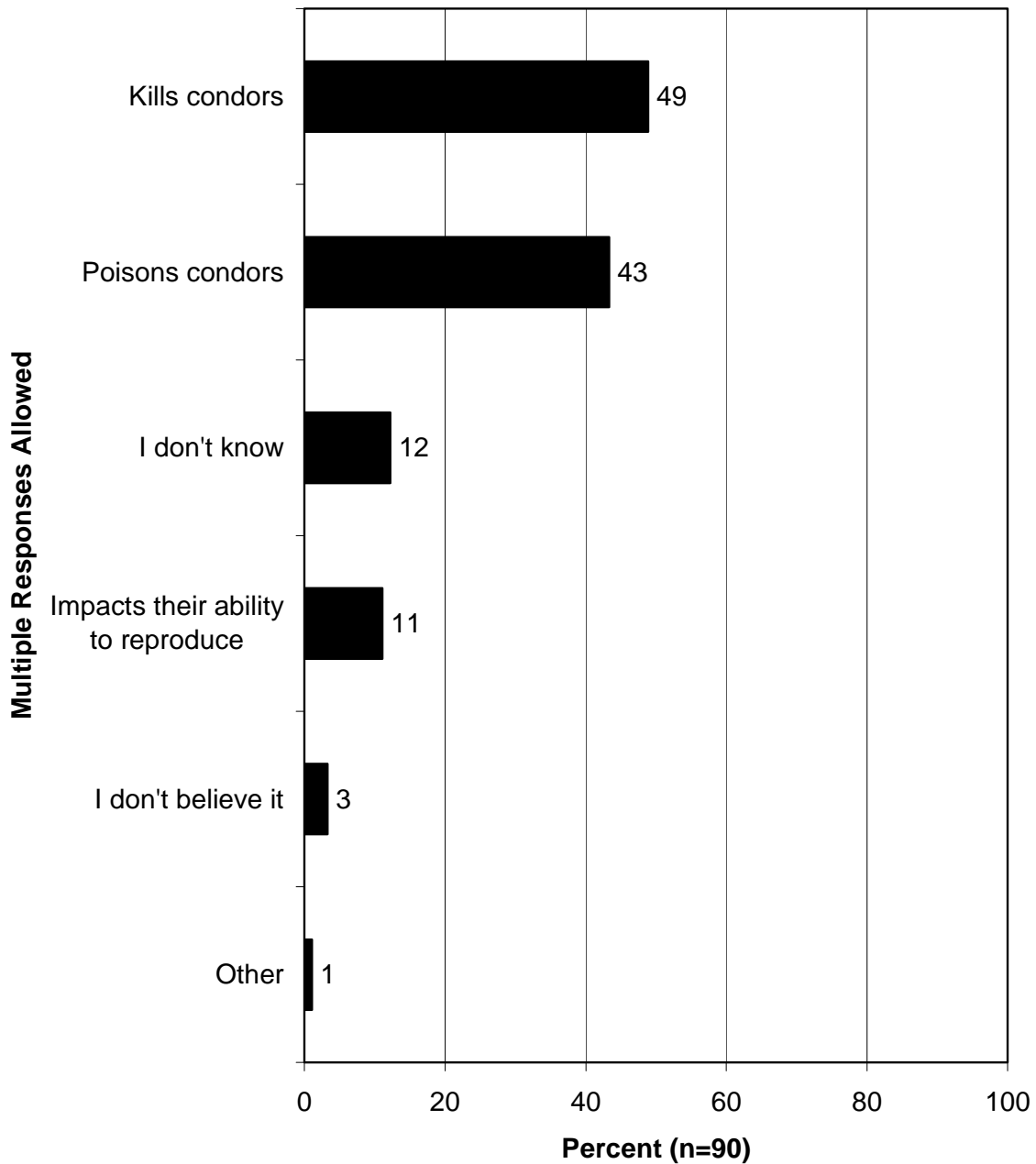
Lead Poisoning of California Condors

- A majority of respondents (55%) were *not* aware that lead poisoning is a problem currently faced by condors.
- Of those respondents aware that lead may be affecting condors, just under a majority (49%) indicated that it kills condors, while 43% answered that it poisons condors.
- Those aware that lead poisoning may be affecting condors most commonly said that they had heard of the effects of lead on condors through magazines (40%), the California Department of Fish and Game (37%), and/or newspapers (24%).
- The majority (76%) of respondents were unaware of any educational efforts to try to reduce the number of condor deaths from lead poisoning; 24% were aware. Those respondents who were aware of educational efforts to try to reduce the number of condor deaths from lead poisoning most commonly saw posters, fliers, pamphlets, and/or signs (30%), followed by television shows and/or public service announcements (17%), magazines (13%), information included with hunting licenses (11%), and information provided by the California Department of Fish and Game (11%).
- A majority (60%) of those respondents who were aware of educational efforts to try to reduce the number of condor deaths from lead poisoning named the California Department of Fish and Game as the organization promoting those educational efforts. Other organizations/groups identified as involved in the educational efforts include sportsmen's and/or conservation organizations (10%), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (8%), ammunition manufacturers (6%), and the U.S. Forest Service (6%).

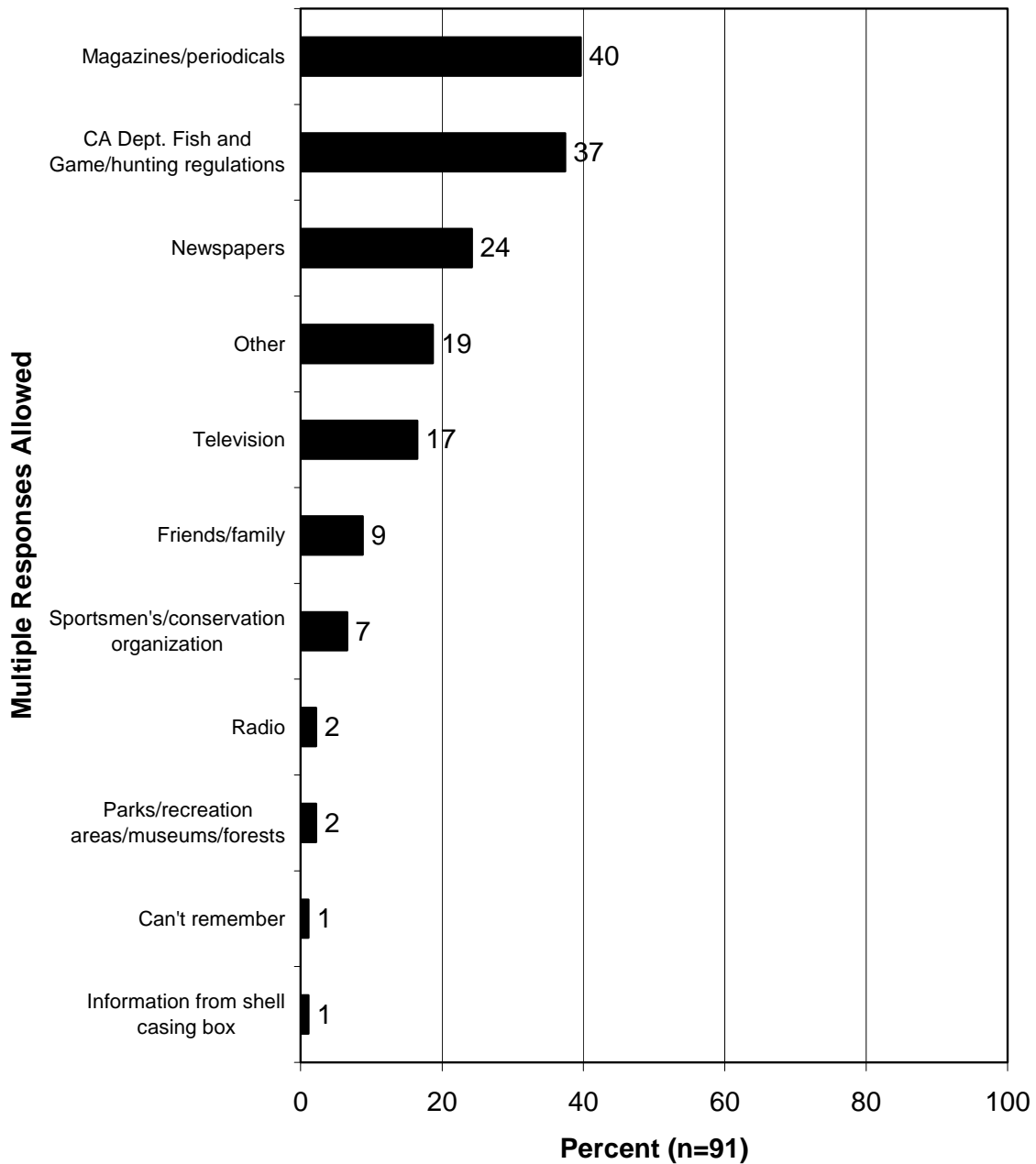
Q28. Are you aware that lead poisoning is a problem currently faced by condors?



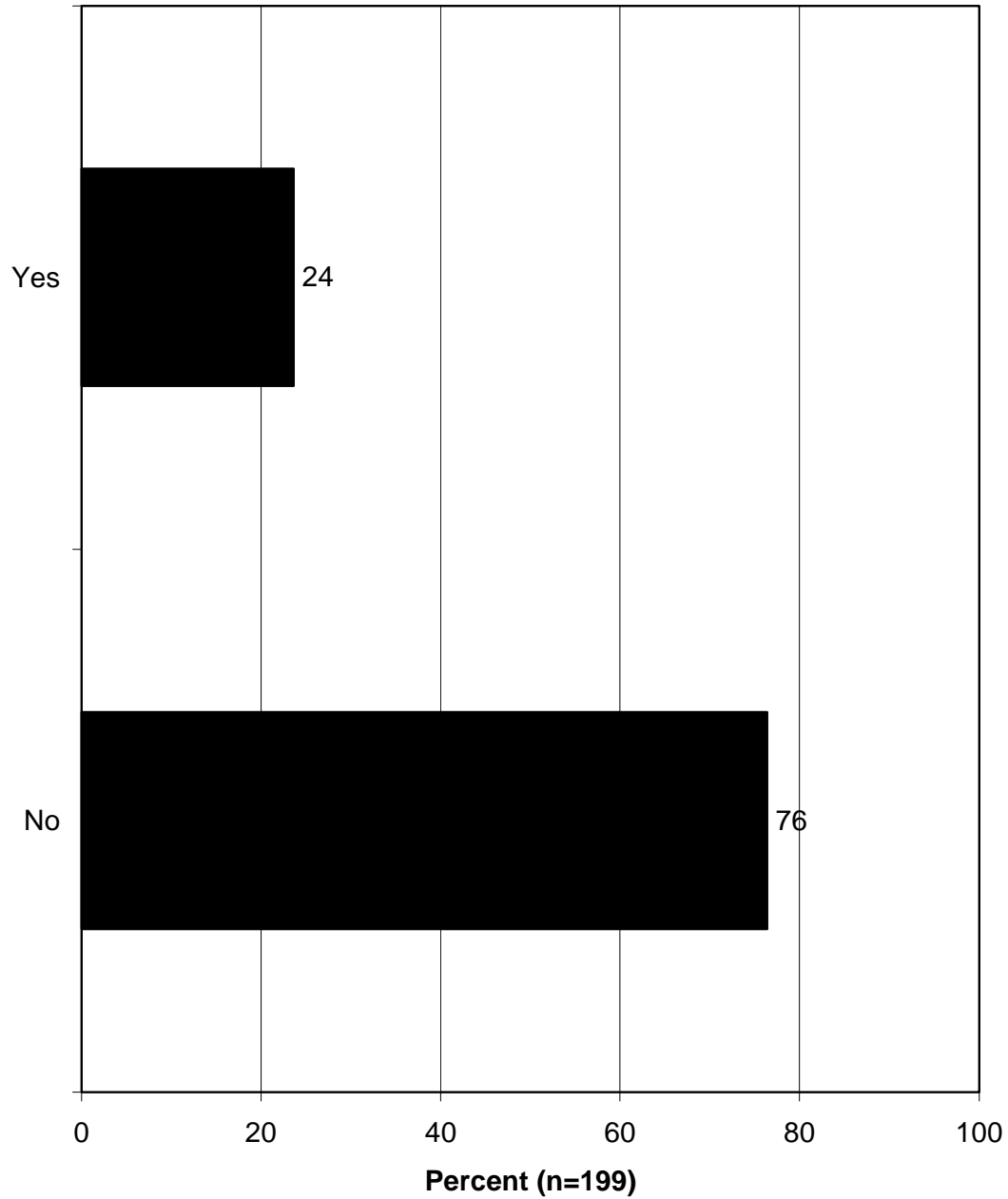
Q29. Please describe how lead may be affecting condors? (Asked of those who are aware that lead poisoning is a threat to condors.)



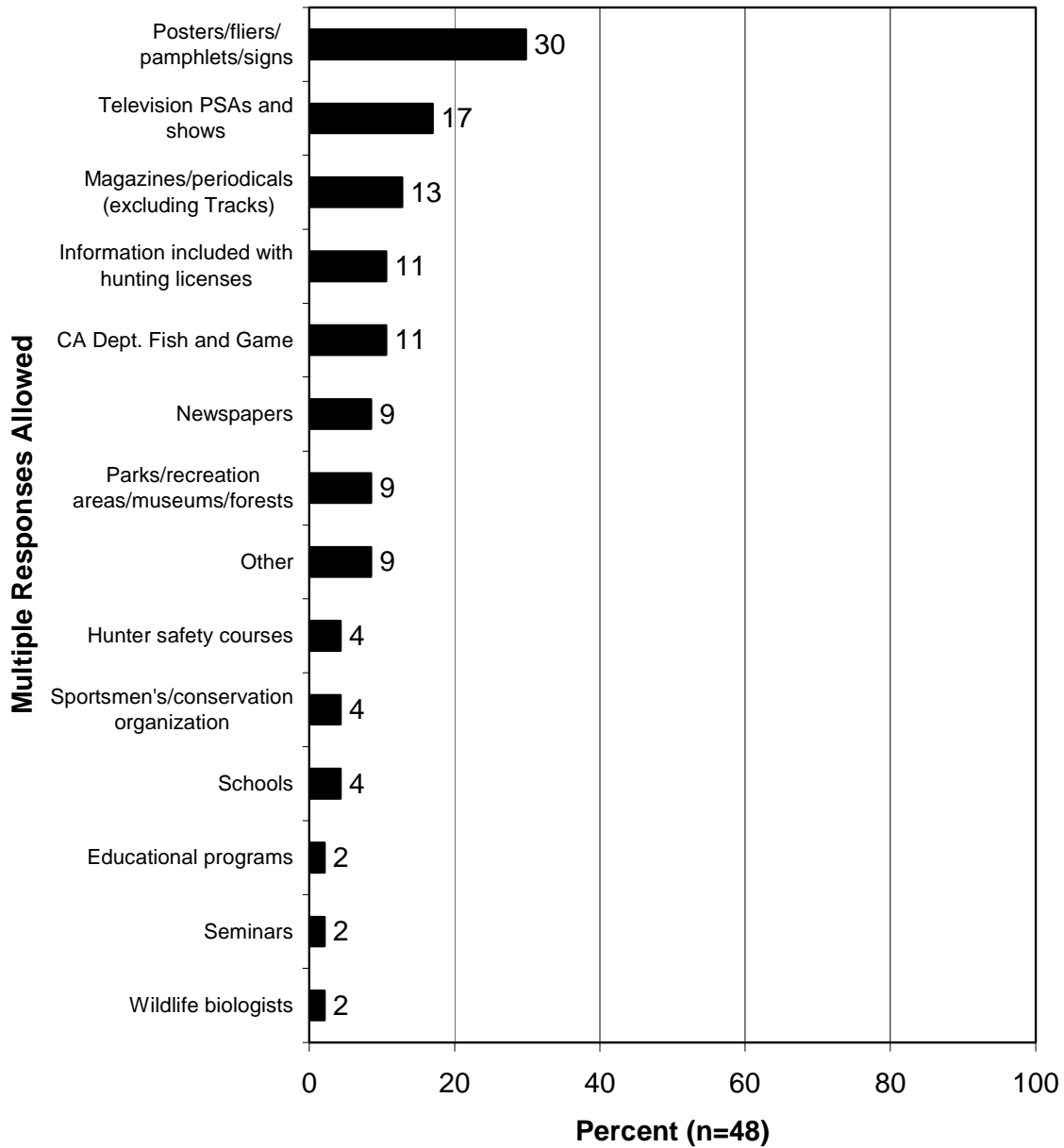
Q31. How or where did you hear about the effects of lead on condors? (Asked of those who are aware that lead poisoning is a threat to condors.)



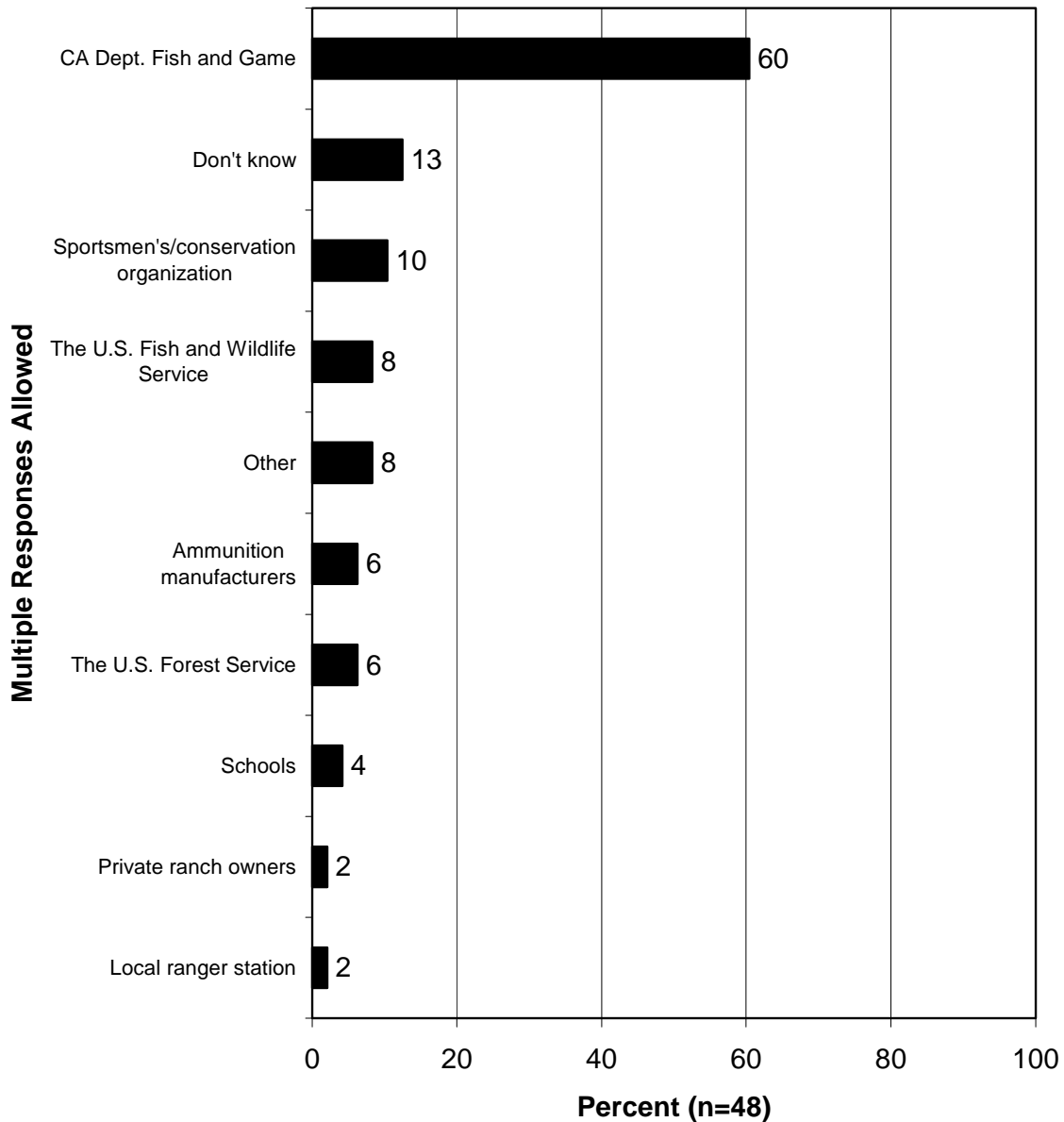
Q33. Are you aware of any educational efforts to try to reduce the deaths of condors from lead poisoning?



Q34. What types of educational efforts have you heard about that attempt to reduce the number of deaths of condors from lead poisoning? (Asked of those who are aware of educational efforts to try to reduce the deaths of condors from lead poisoning.)



Q36. Which organizations or groups were involved in promoting the educational efforts you heard about that attempted to reduce the number of condor deaths caused by lead poisoning? (Asked of those who are aware of educational efforts to try to reduce the deaths of condors from lead poisoning.)



KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIONS HUNTERS CAN TAKE TO REDUCE RISK OF CONDOR DEATHS, WILLINGNESS TO TAKE ACTION TO REDUCE RISK OF CONDOR DEATHS, AND ACTIONS TAKEN

- After being told that condors eat carrion that may contain lead bullet fragments, a majority (86%) of respondents indicated that they were aware of actions hunters could take in the field to help reduce condors' risk of exposure to lead.

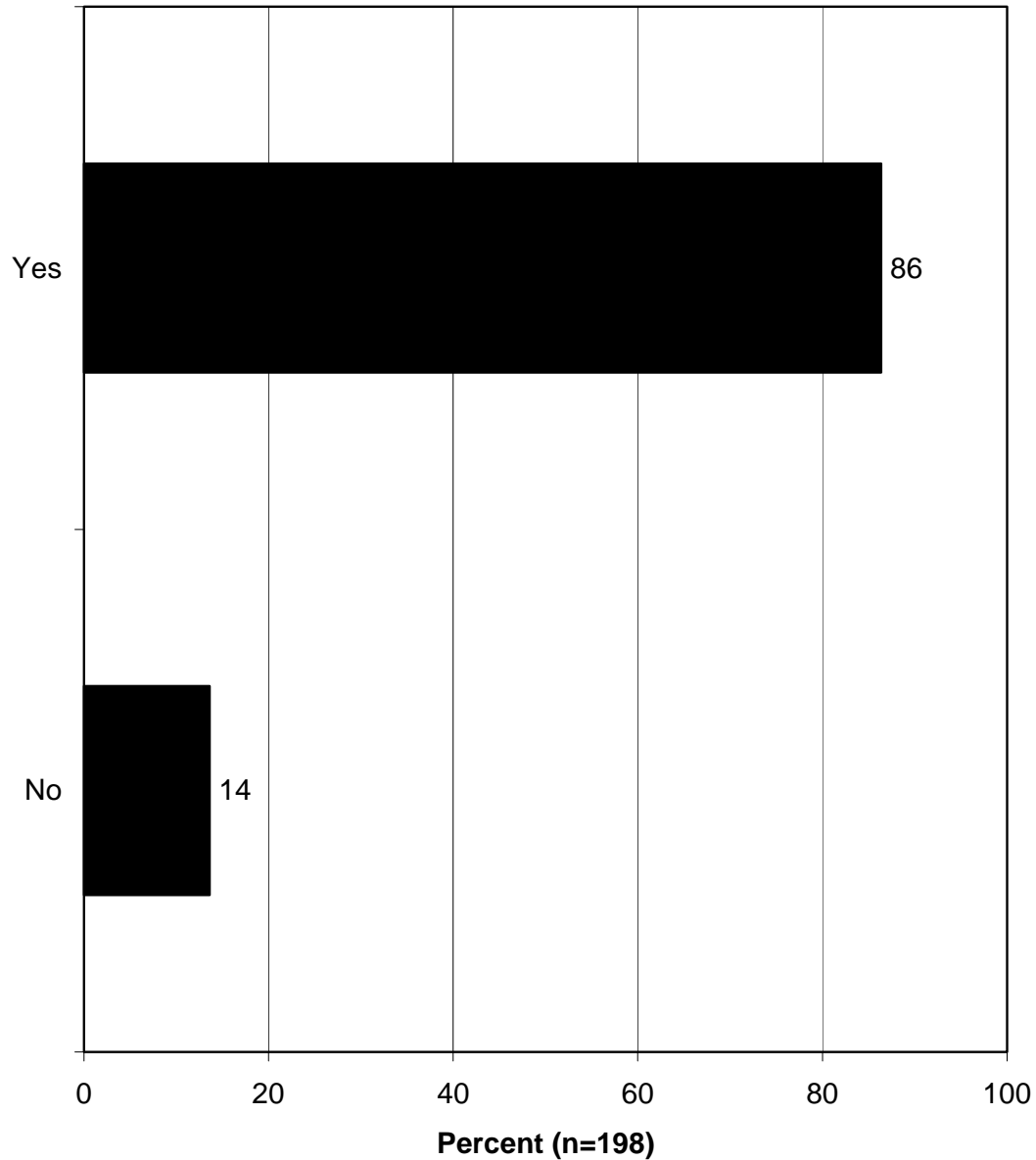
- Half (50%) of those respondents who were aware of actions that hunters could take in the field to help protect condors from lead poisoning indicated that retrieving all animals killed from the field would reduce the risk of exposing condors to lead. A substantial percentage (47%) indicated that using lead-free ammunition would also help protect condors.

- The survey discussed four actions hunters can take to help reduce condors' exposure to lead. An overwhelming majority of respondents (95%) would be willing to retrieve all animals killed from the field. Fewer respondents, but still a majority, indicated willingness to take the other three actions: 92% would be willing to hide or cover carcasses or gut piles, 85% would be willing to remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh from carcasses or gut piles left in the field, and 77% would be willing to use lead-free ammunition. Graphs are included showing a comparison of the results for all four questions regarding actions that hunters can take followed by graphs for each of the four questions individually.

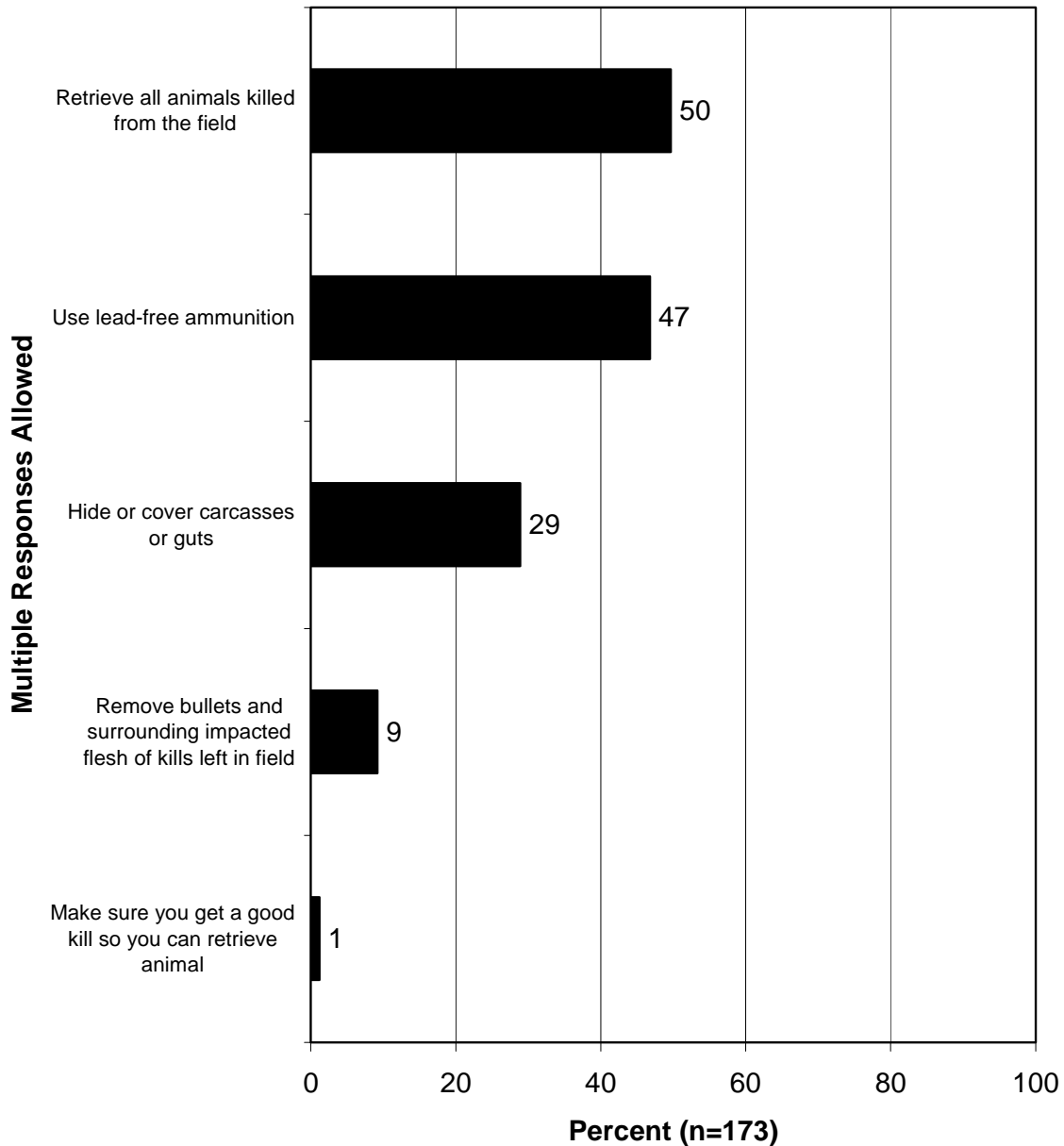
- Graphs are also included showing the reasons that some respondents said that they would be not at all willing to perform the actions to reduce condors' exposure to lead.
 - Those who indicated unwillingness to retrieve all animals killed from the field said to do so was not practical (40%), that they will not take game they are not planning to use (40%), or that they do not know how to dispose of the animal (20%).
 - Those who said that they would be unwilling to hide or cover carcasses or guts or place them in inaccessible areas most commonly said that they leave gut piles out so other animals can eat them (20%), that doing so would take too much time (13%), or that the guts are gone before they can be retrieved (13%).

- Those who said they would be unwilling to remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh when leaving carcasses or gut piles in the field most commonly said that their unwillingness was because it takes too much time to do so (33%), that it takes too much effort and/or is messy (26%), that they do not care and/or do not think it matters (26%), that they often cannot find the bullet (22%), or that the bullet is in too many fragments (19%).
 - A large majority of those who said they would be unwilling to use lead-free ammunition said their unwillingness was because lead-free ammunition is not as effective at taking an animal (76%), while a much smaller percentage, although still a substantial amount, said lead-free ammunition is too expensive (31%).
- An overwhelming majority of respondents (96%) had taken at least one of the four aforementioned actions to reduce condors' exposure to lead during recent hunts. Nearly all of those who had taken at least one of the actions had retrieved all game they had killed from the field (95%). A much lower percentage of those who had taken an action said that they had used lead-free ammunition (37%), had hid or covered carcasses (30%), or had removed bullets and affected flesh from gut piles left in the field (27%).

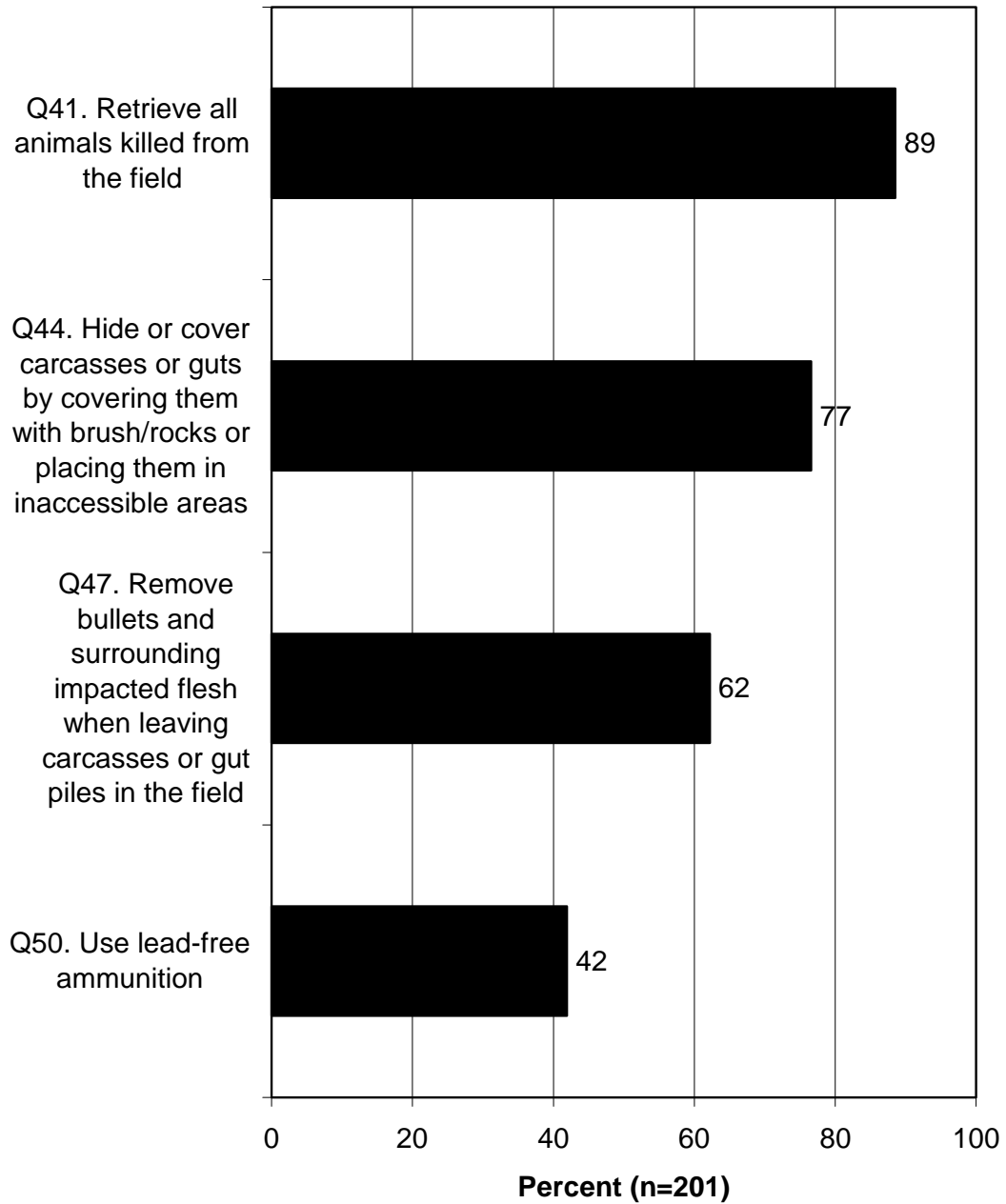
Q38. Because condors normally eat dead animals that may contain lead bullet fragments, are you aware of any actions that hunters can take in the field to help reduce the risk to condors of exposure to lead?



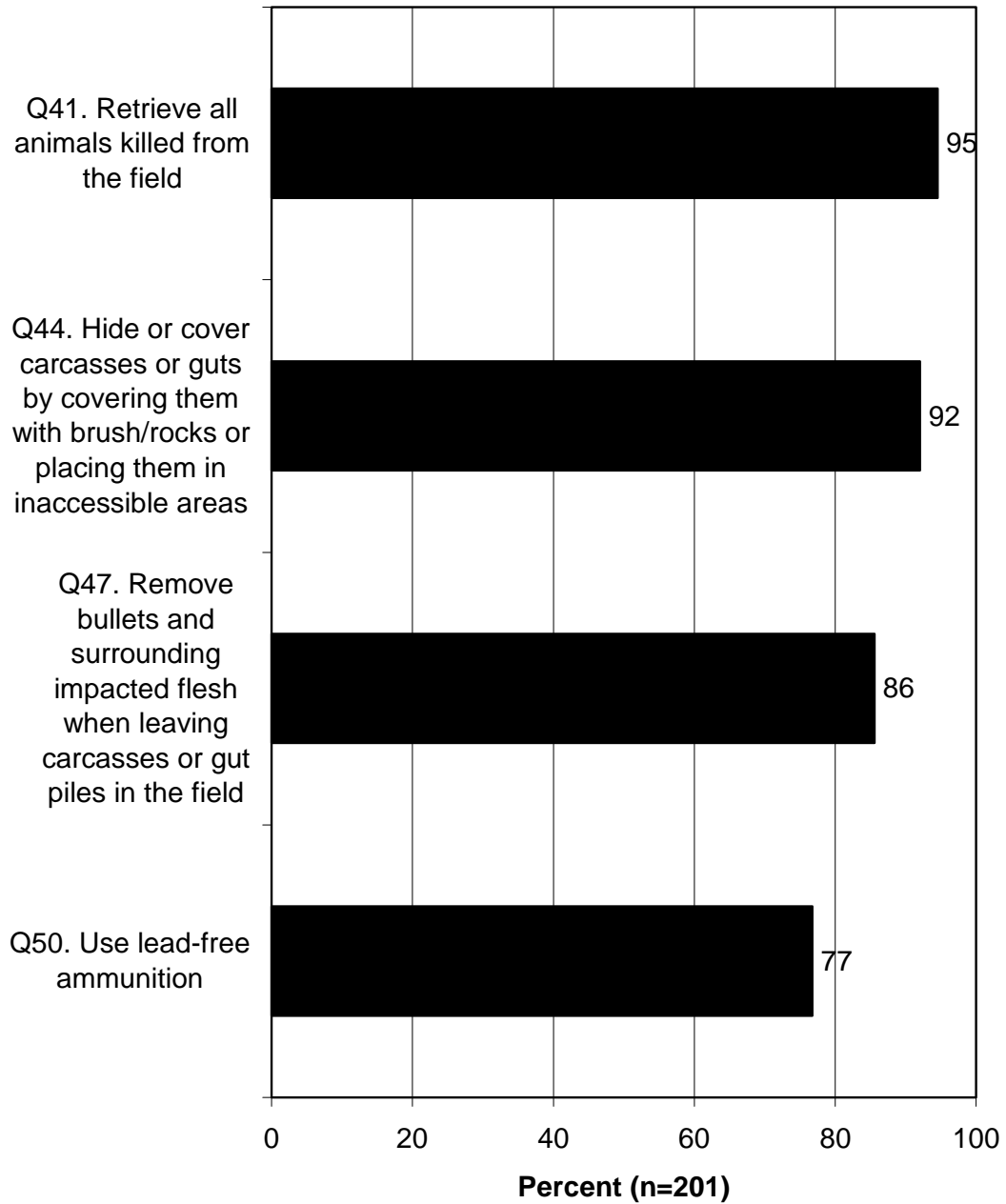
Q39. What types of actions can hunters take to reduce the risk that condors will be exposed to lead? (Asked of those who are aware of actions that hunters can take in the field to help reduce the risk to condors of exposure to lead.) (Top five answers given.)



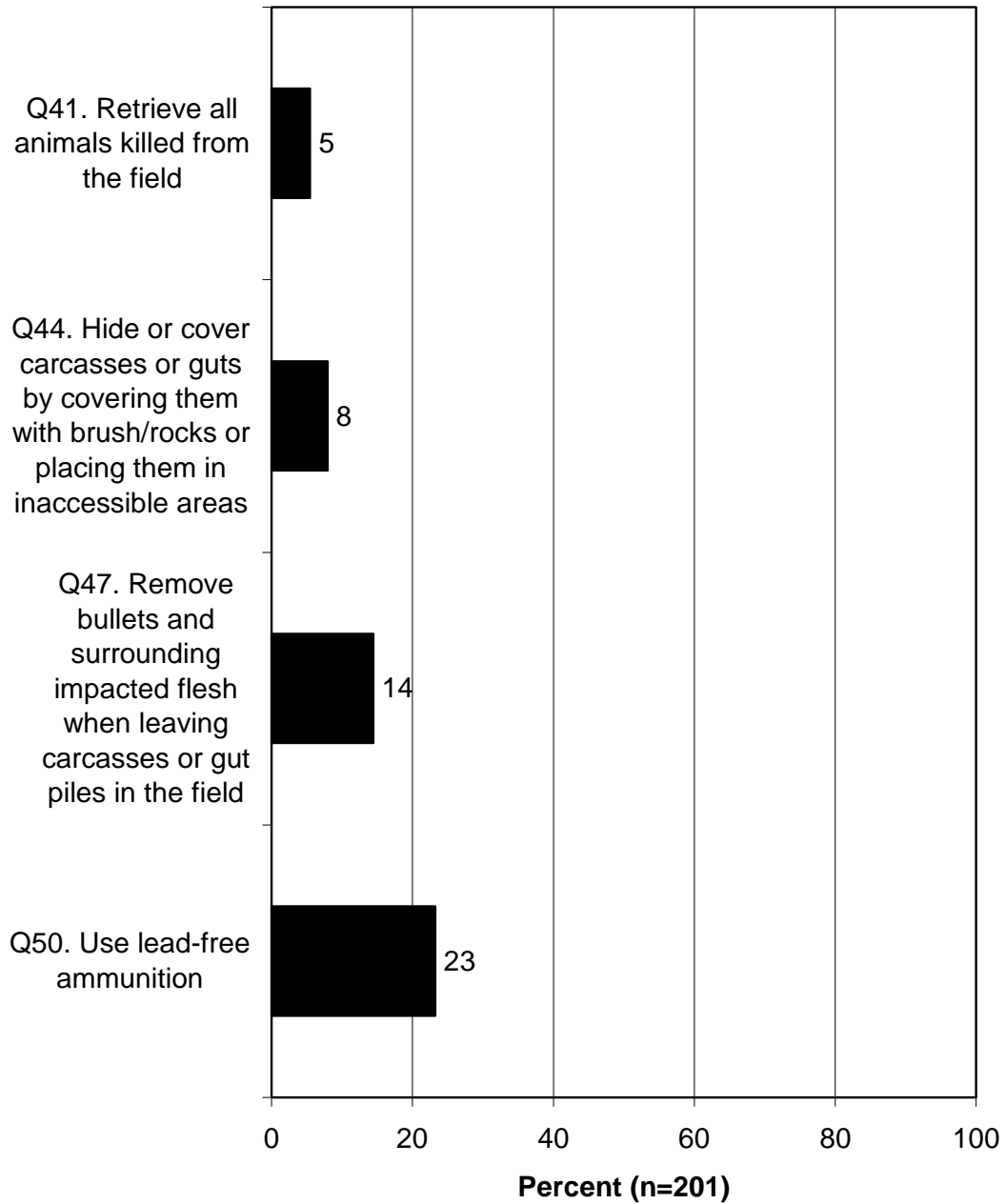
Q41, 44, 47, 50. Percent who would be very willing to take the following actions:



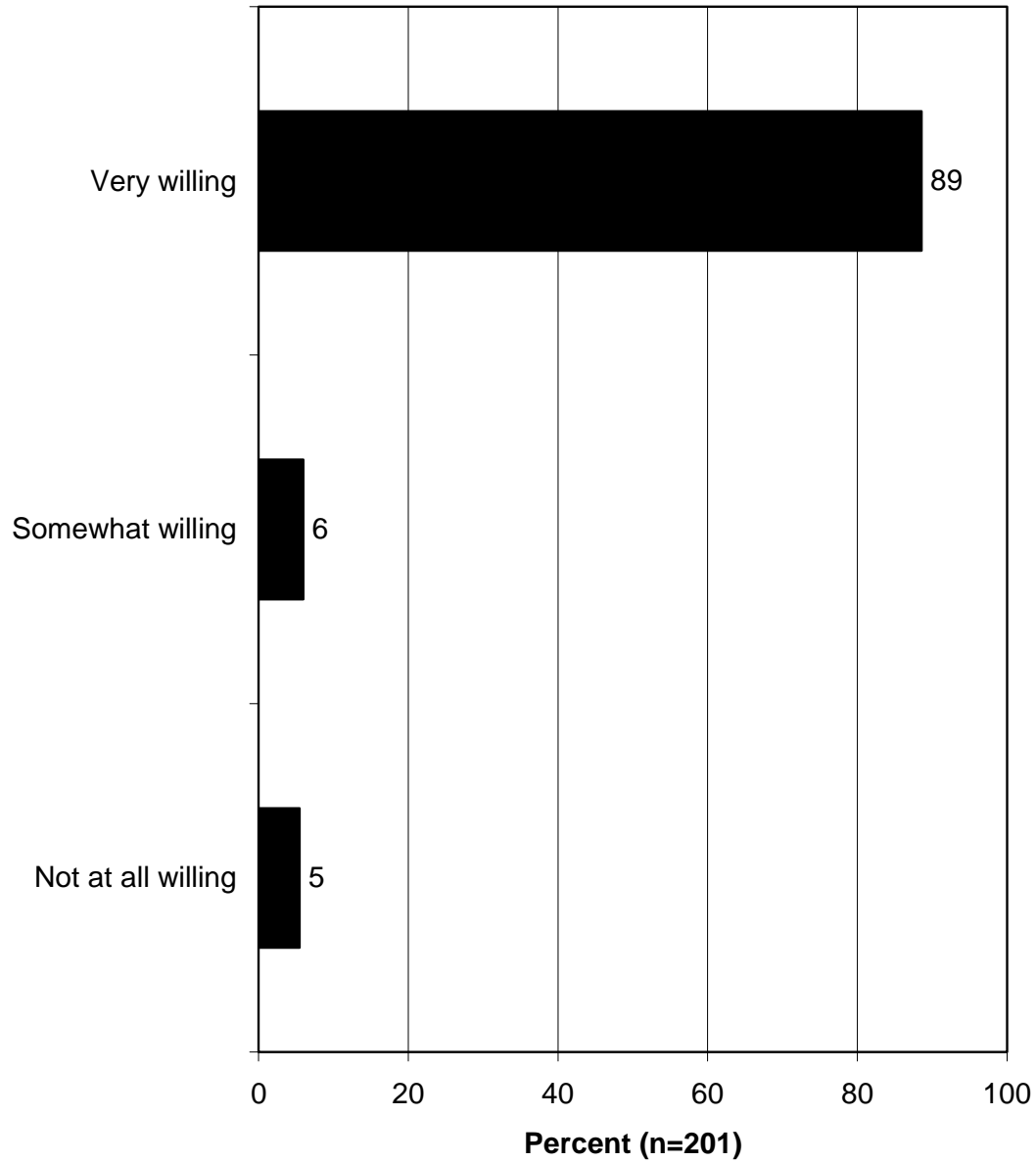
Q41, 44, 47, 50. Percent who would be very or somewhat willing to take the following actions:



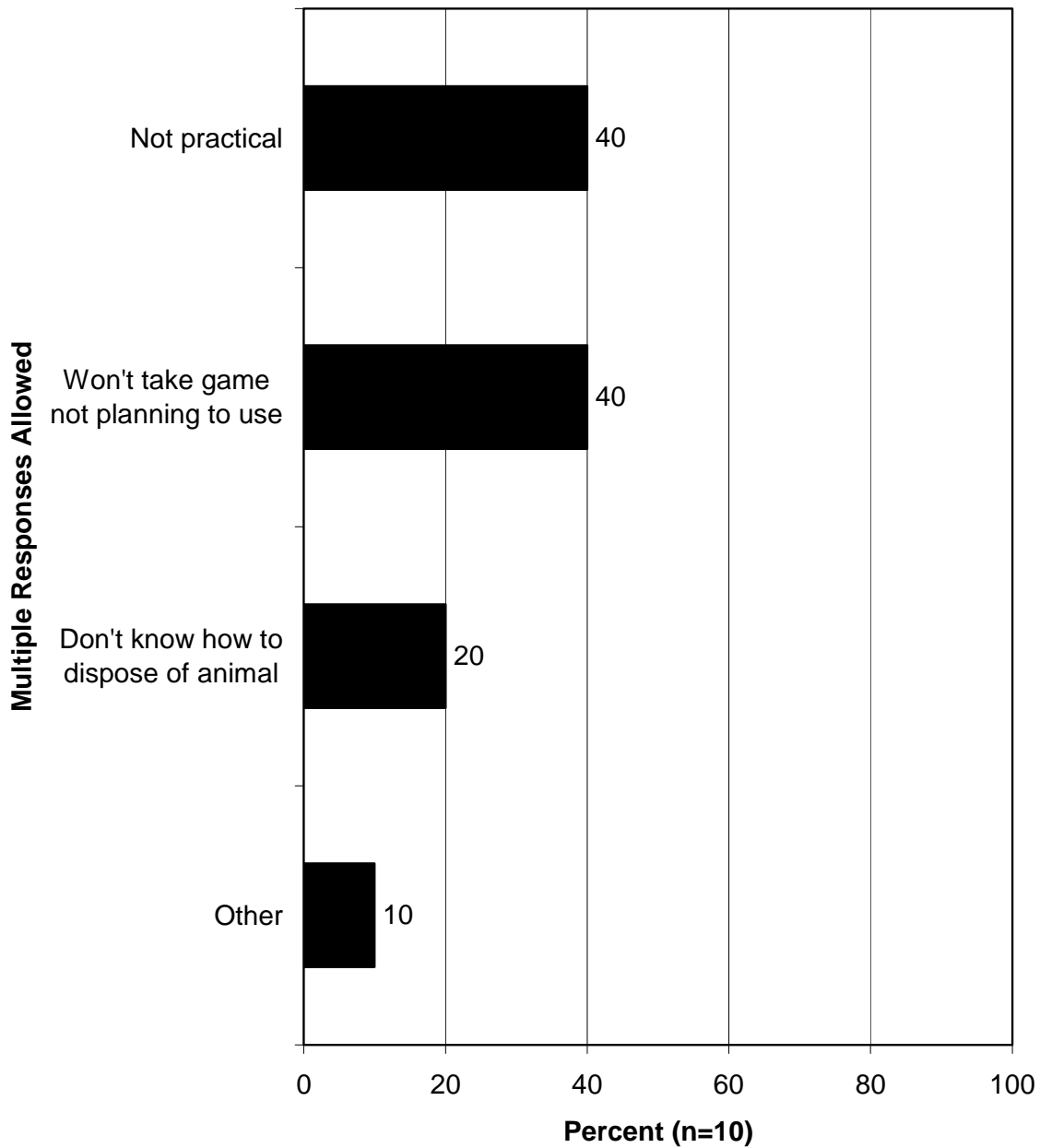
Q41, 44, 47, 50. Percent who would be not at all willing to take the following actions:



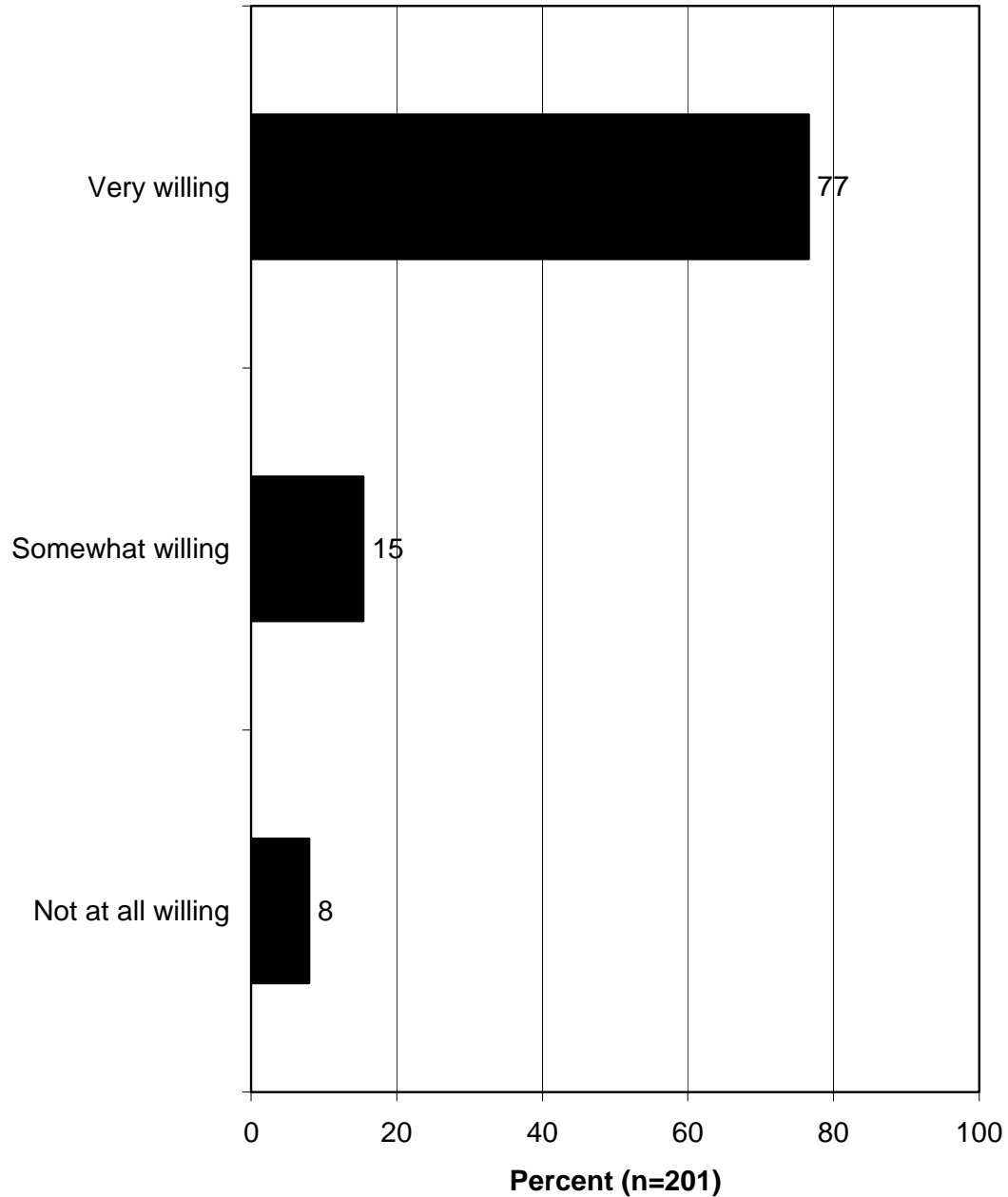
Q41. Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to retrieve all animals you kill from the field?



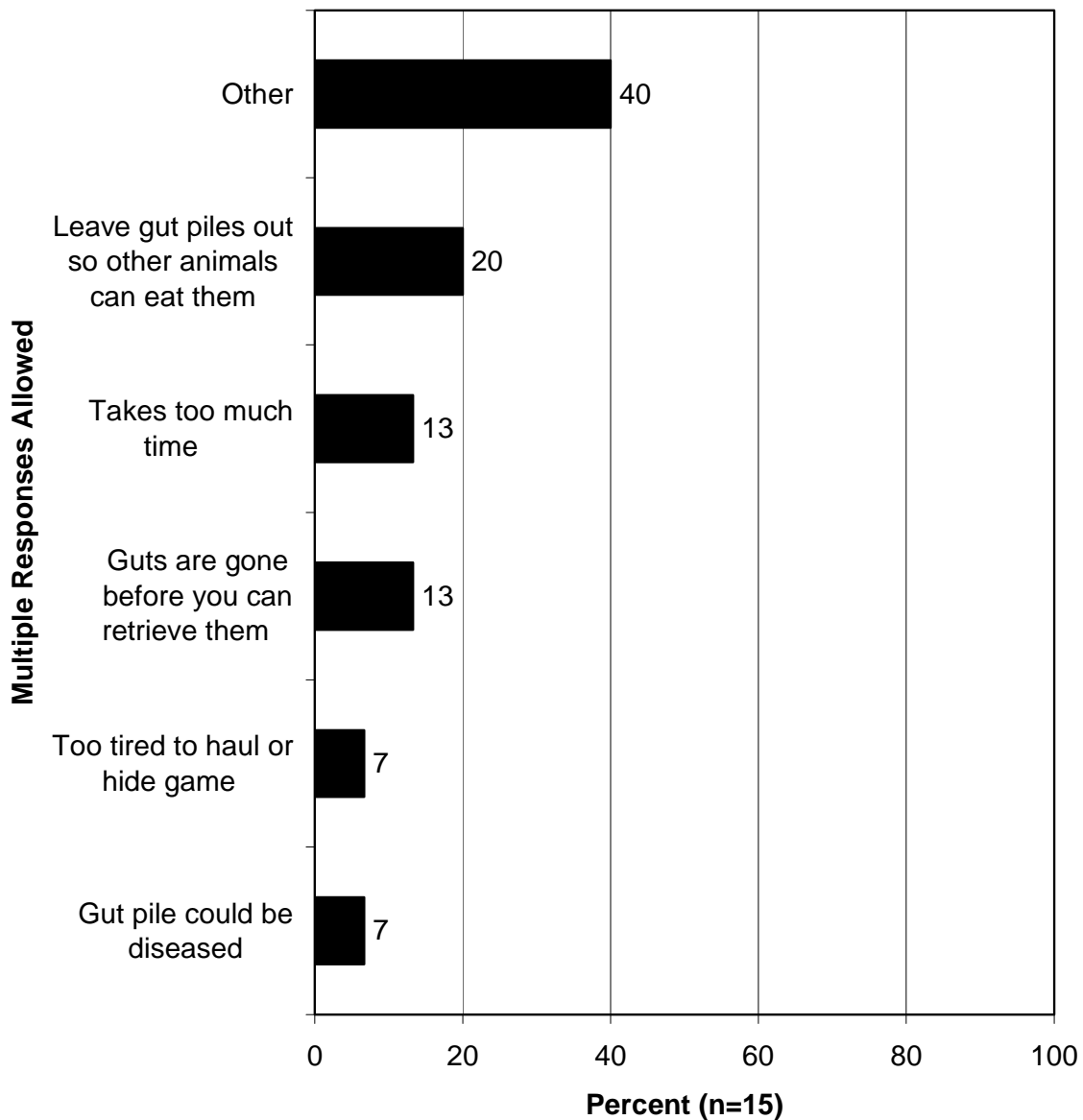
Q42. You commented that you would not be willing to retrieve all animals you kill from the field. Why are you reluctant to do this? (Asked of those who are not willing to retrieve all animals they kill from the field.)



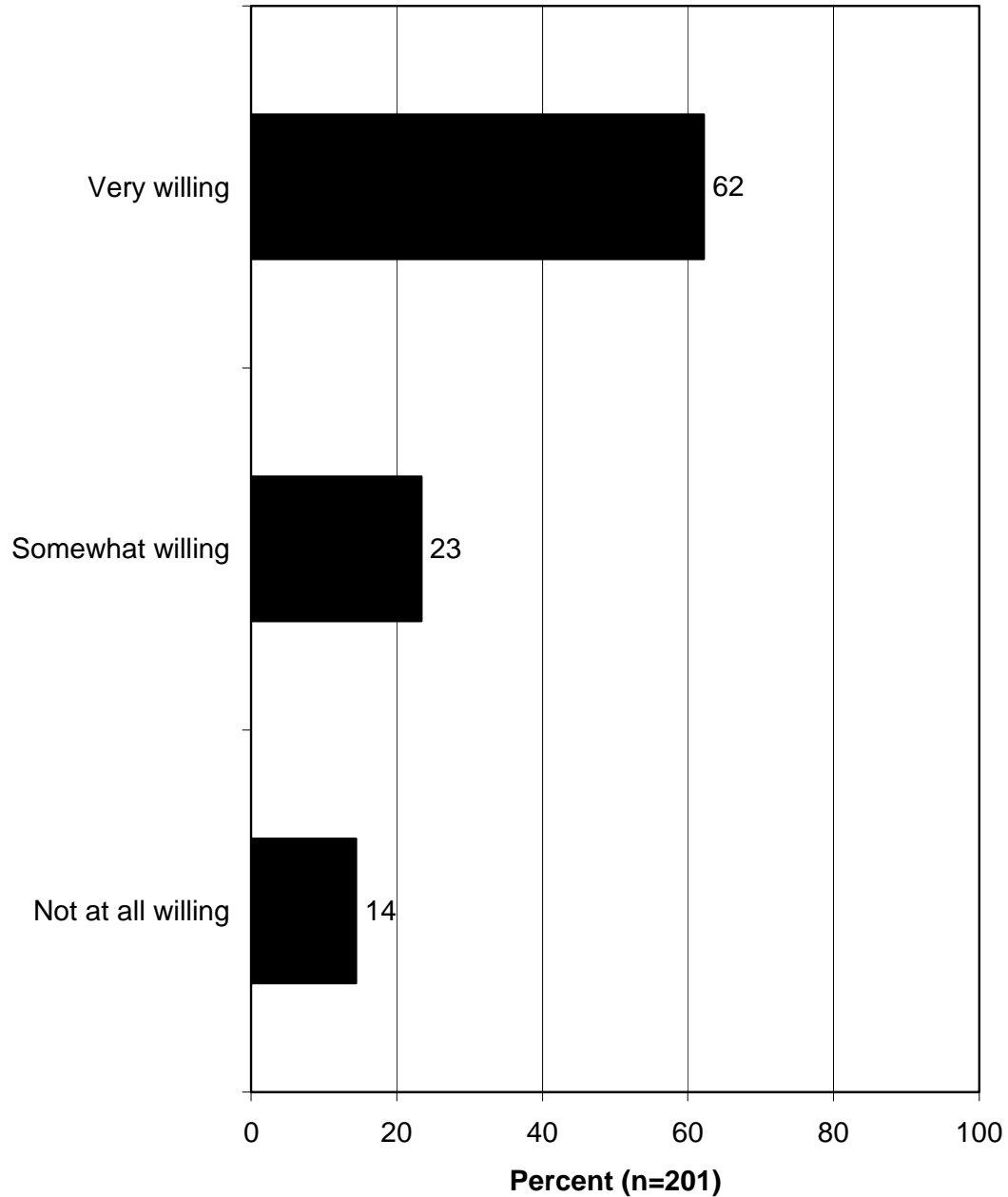
Q44. Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to hide or cover carcasses or guts by covering them with brush, rocks, or placing them in inaccessible areas?



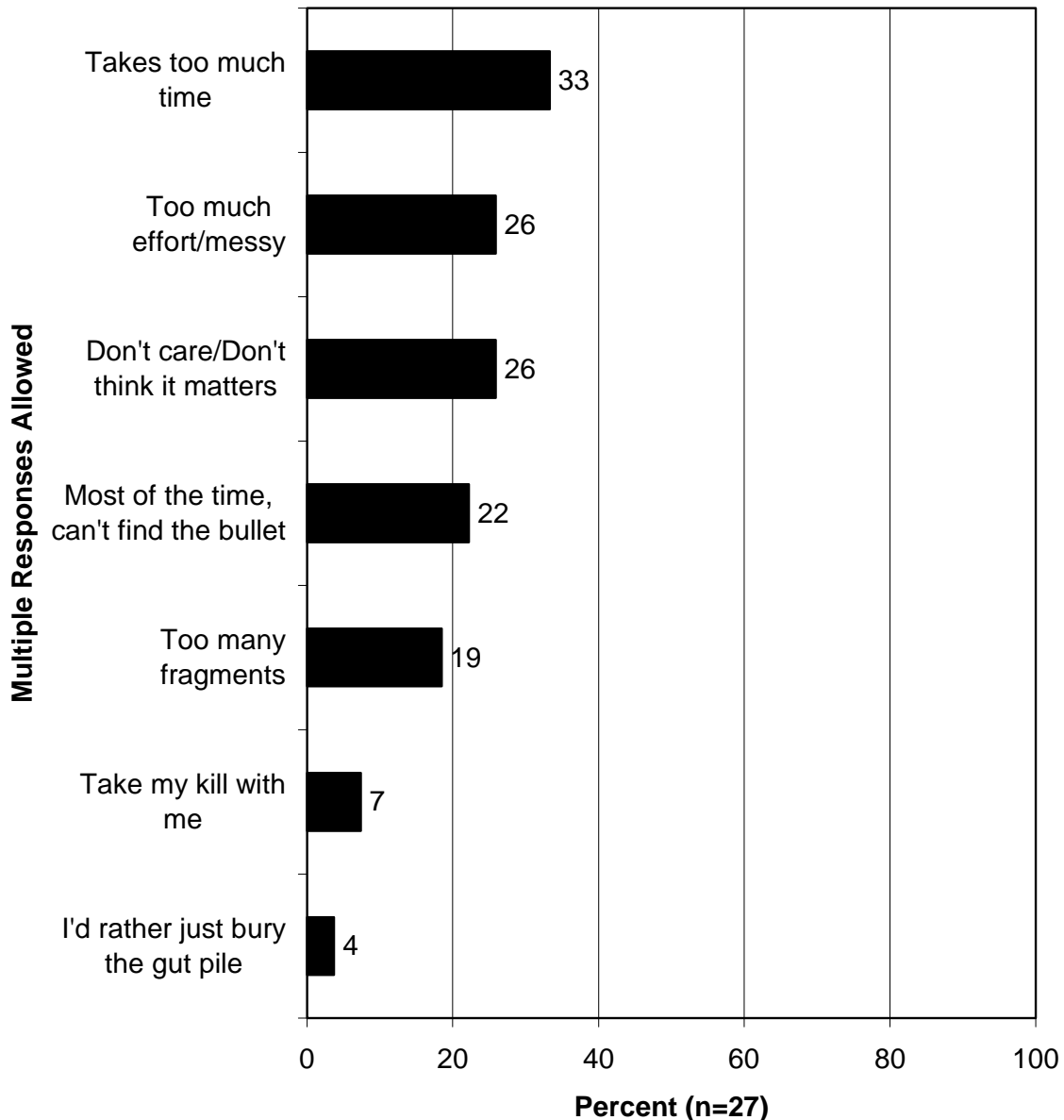
Q45. You commented that you would not be willing to hide or cover carcasses or guts by covering them or placing them in inaccessible areas. Why are you reluctant to do this? (Asked of those who are not willing to hide or cover carcasses or guts by covering them with brush, rocks, or placing them in inaccessible areas.)



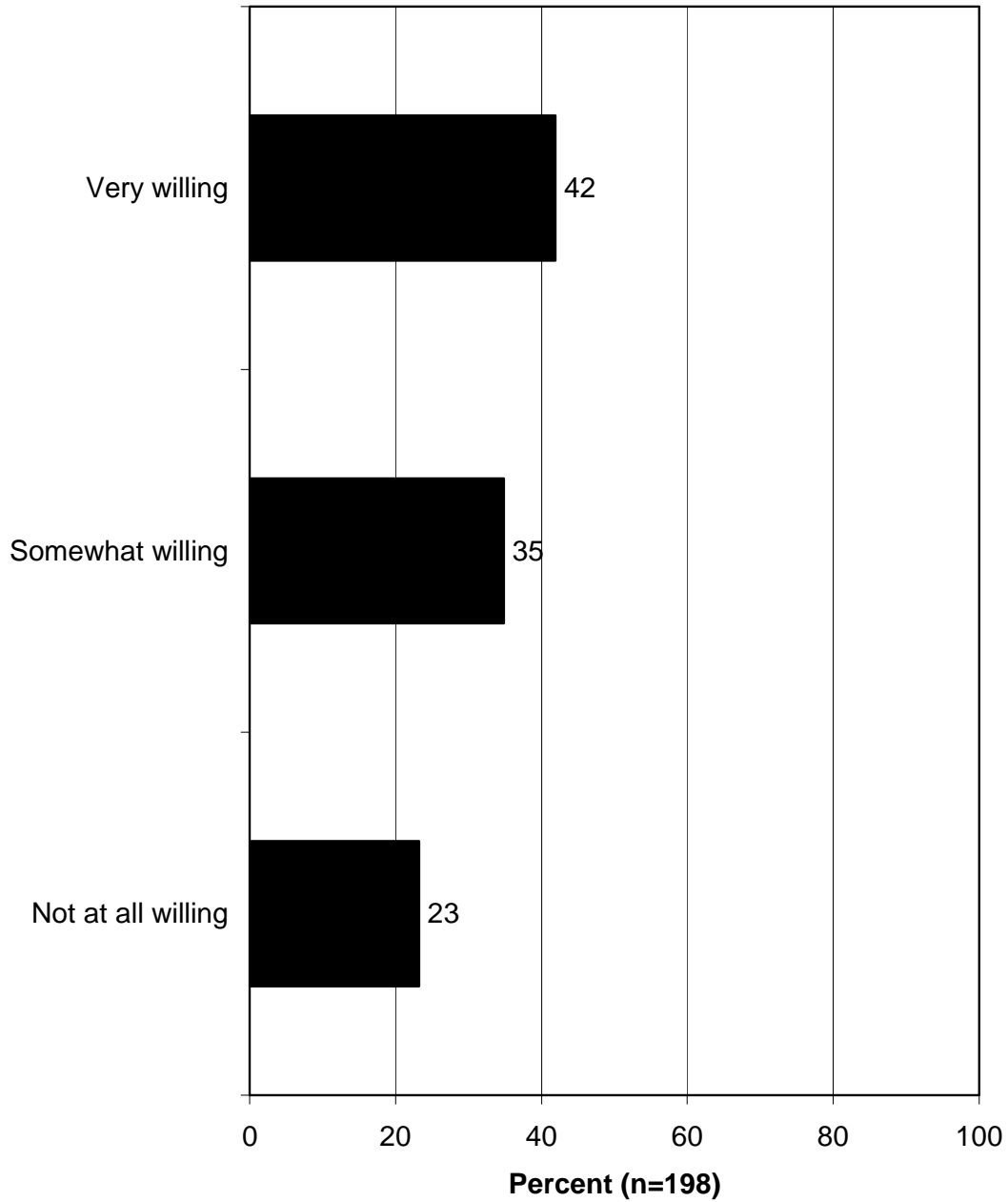
Q47. Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh when leaving carcasses or gut piles in the field?



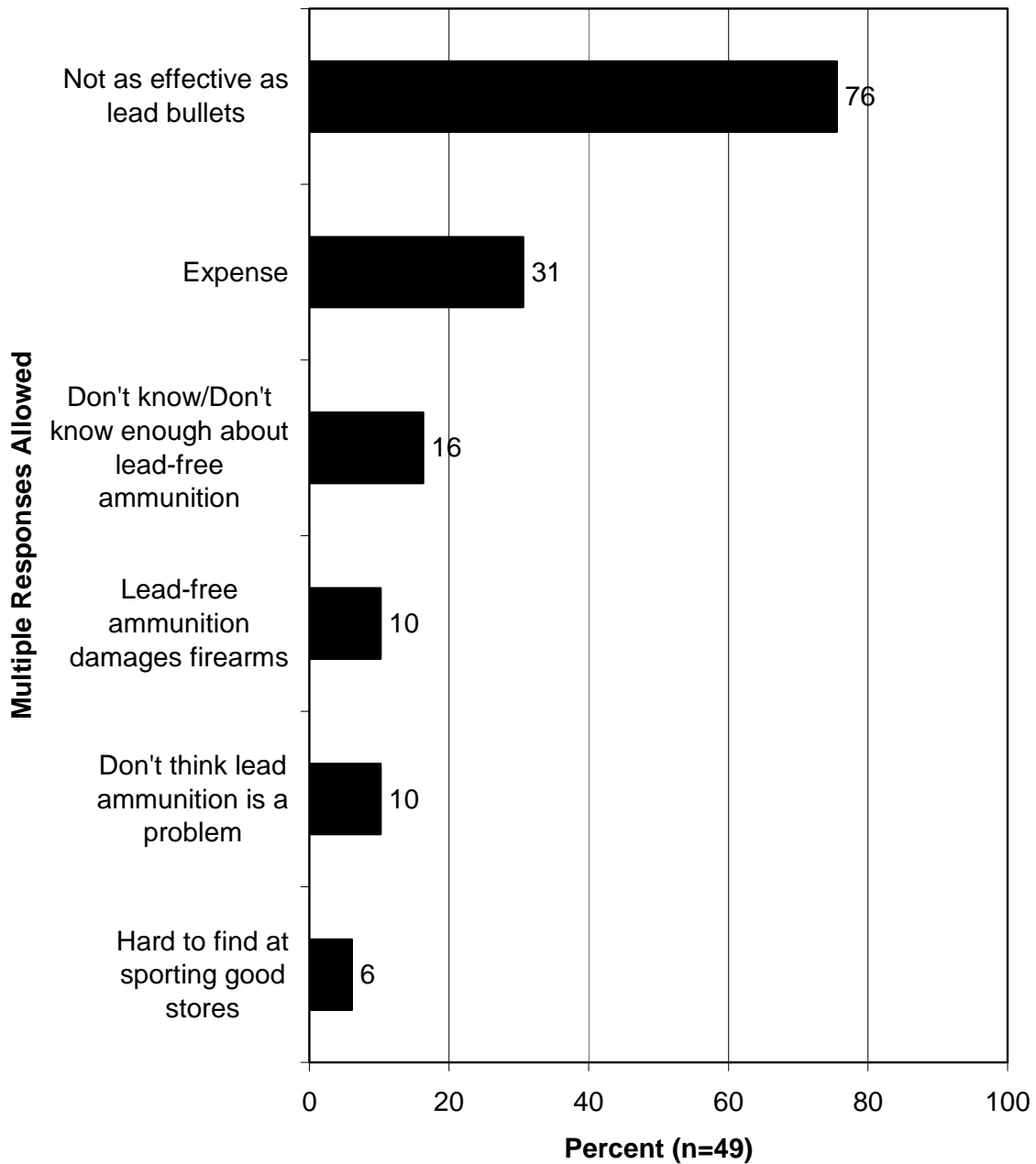
Q48. You commented that you would not be willing to remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh when leaving carcasses or gut piles in the field. Why are you reluctant to do this? (Asked of those who are not willing to remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh when leaving carcasses or gut piles in the field.)



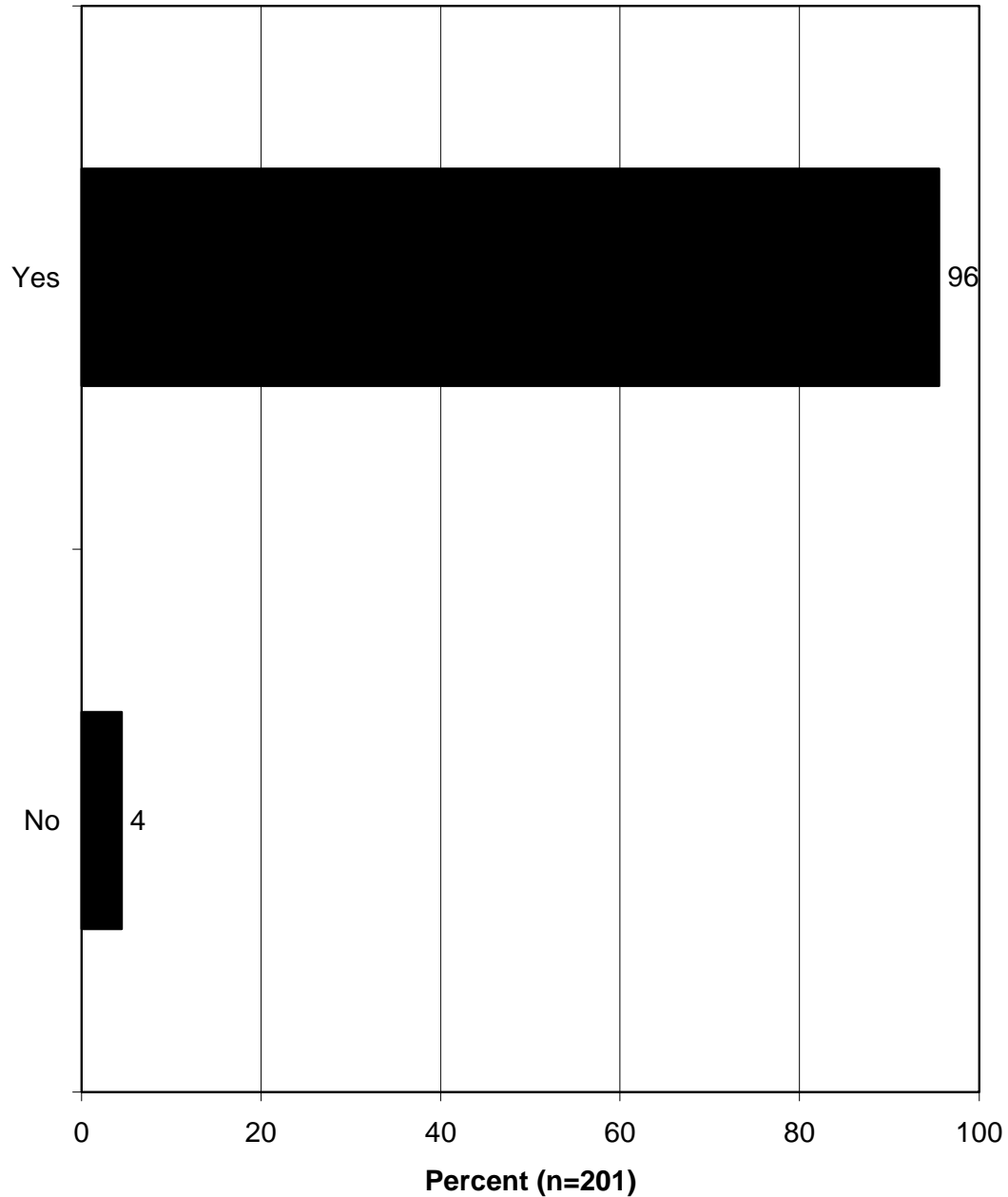
Q50. Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to use lead-free ammunition?



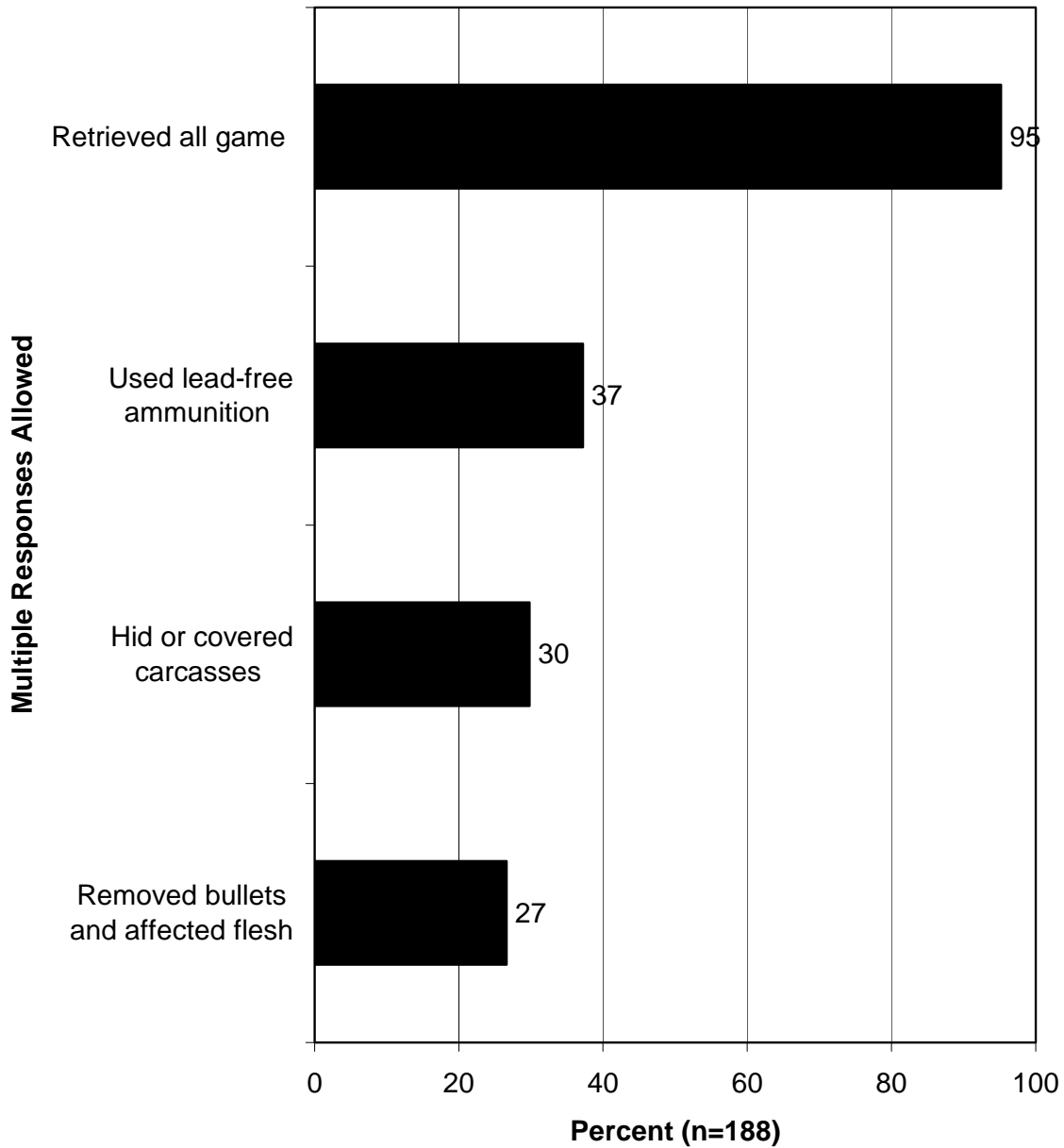
Q51. You commented that you would not be willing to use lead-free ammunition. Why are you reluctant to do this? (Asked of those who are not willing to use lead-free ammunition.)



Q53. Have you taken any of these four actions during recent hunts (retrieved all game, hid or covered carcasses, removed bullets and affected flesh, used lead-free ammunition)?



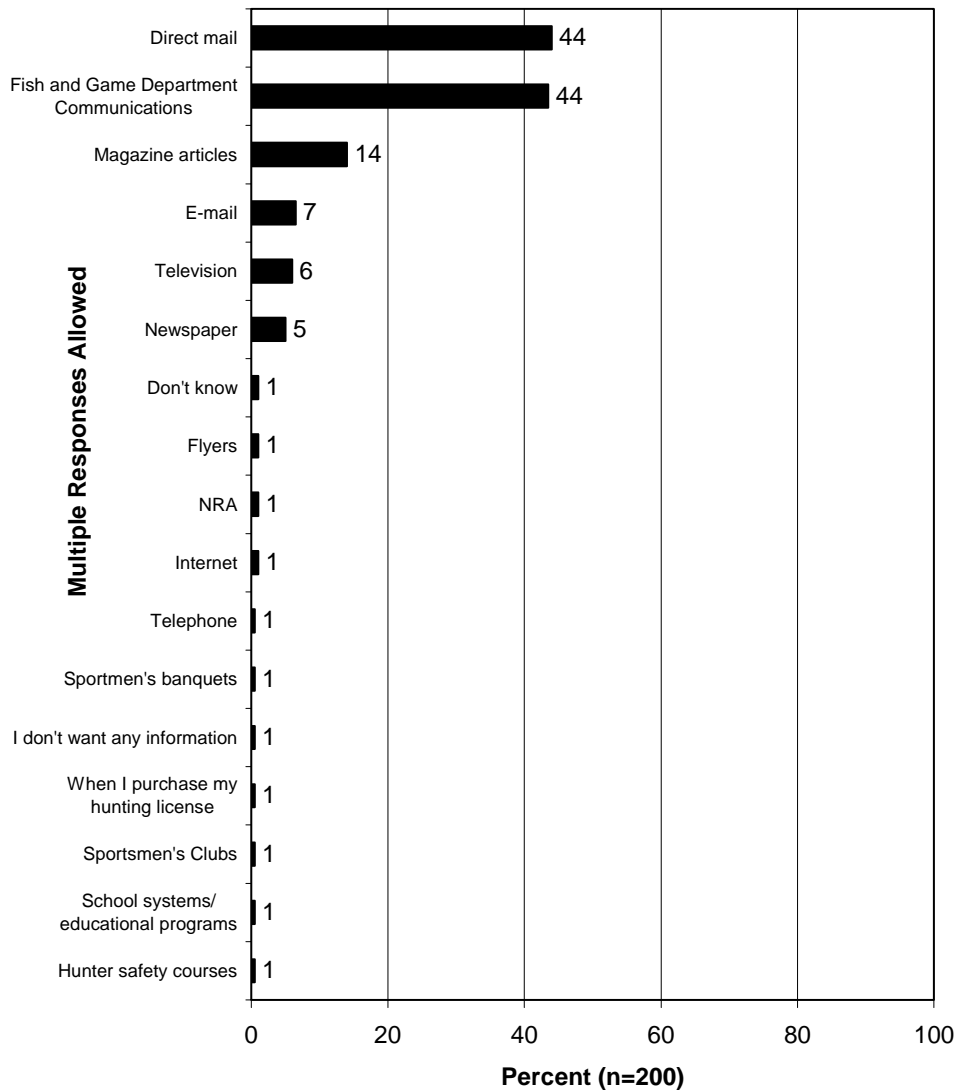
Q54. Which of those actions have you taken during recent hunts? (Asked of those who indicated that they retrieved all game, hid or covered carcasses, removed bullets and affected flesh, and/or used lead-free ammunition.)



WAYS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO RESPONDENT ABOUT CALIFORNIA CONDORS

- Respondents most commonly indicated that the best way to provide them with information on California condors is through direct mail (44%), California Department of Fish and Game communications (44%), and magazine articles (14%).

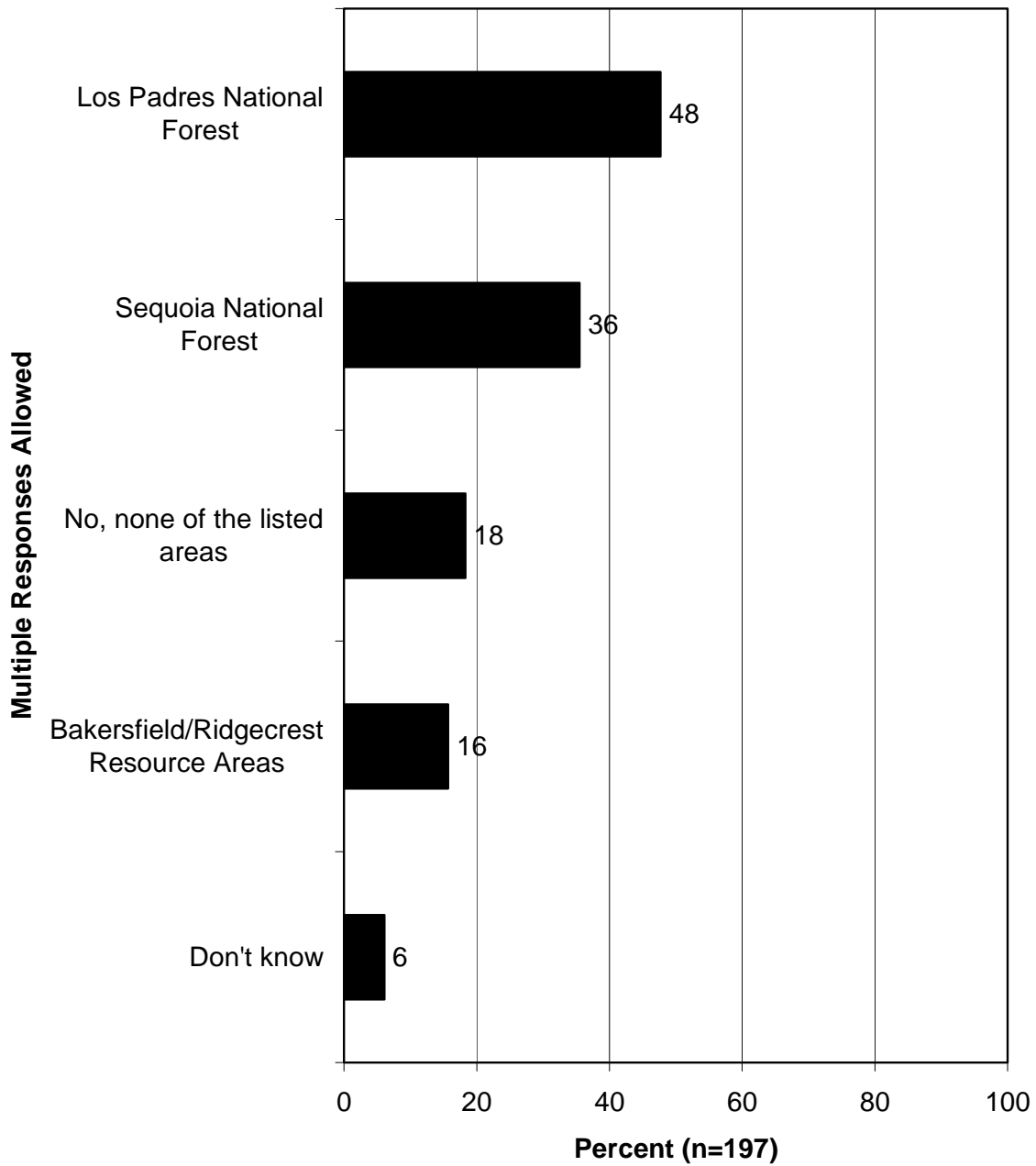
Q59. What is the best way to provide you with information on California condors?



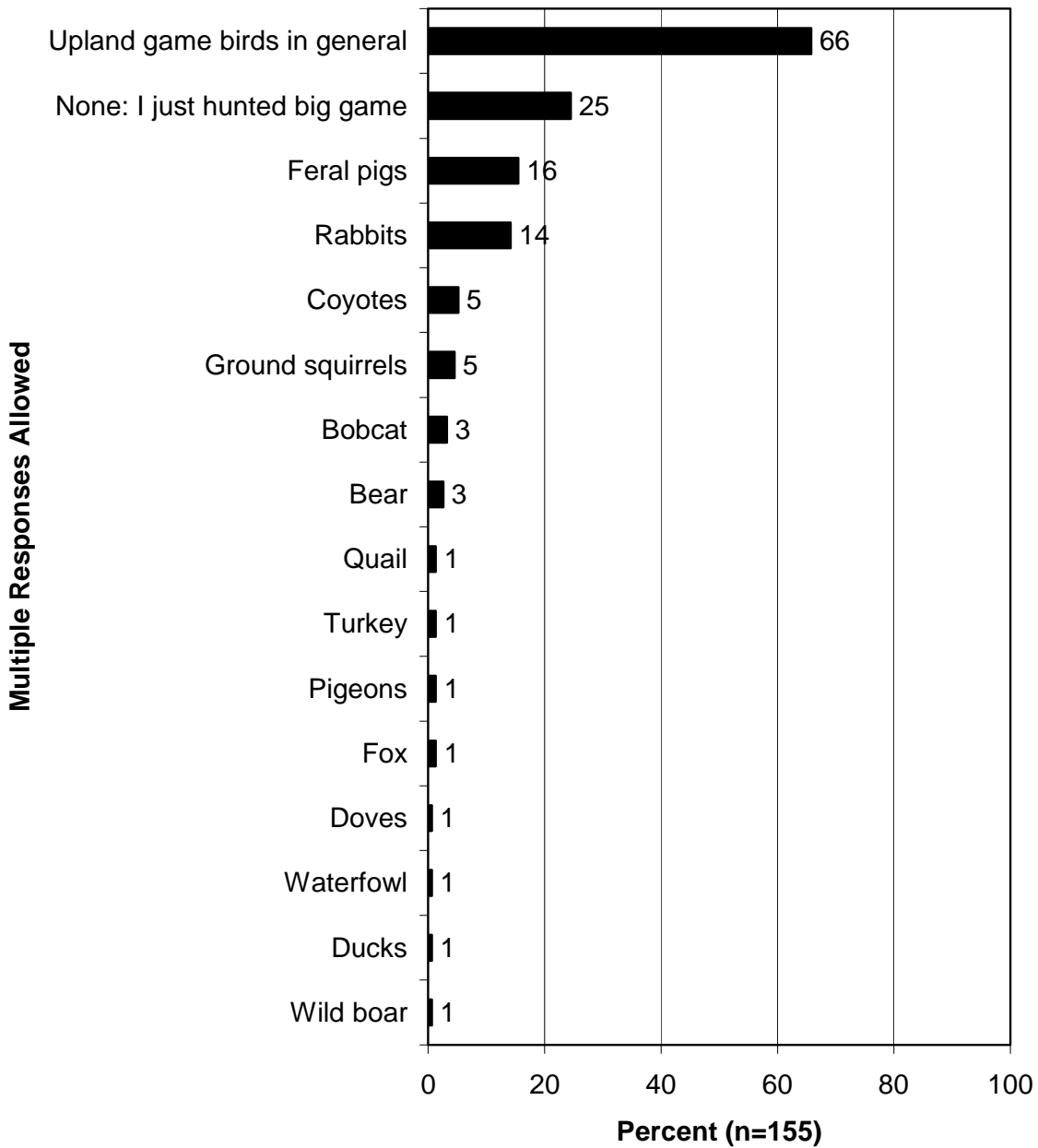
HUNTING PARTICIPATION, LOCATIONS OF HUNTING ACTIVITIES, SPECIES HUNTED, AND AMMUNITION USED

- Nearly a majority (48%) of respondents reported hunting in the Los Padres National Forest during the last 3 years, making it the most popular hunting area of those about which the survey asked. Fewer (36%) reported hunting in the Sequoia National Forest during the last 3 years, while only 16% reported hunting in the Bakersfield/Ridgecrest Resource Areas during the last 3 years.
- Regarding hunting on federal public lands in California, 66% hunted upland game birds in addition to big game, 16% hunted feral pigs in addition to big game, and 14% hunted rabbits in addition to big game. Note that 25% answered that they *only* hunted big game.
- When those respondents who indicated that they had hunted animals in addition to big game were asked on which federal public lands they had hunted these animals, 53% answered the Los Padres National Forest, 36% answered the Sequoia National Forest, and 11% answered the Ridgecrest Resource Area.
- Regarding future hunting plans, nearly a majority (46%) of respondents indicated that they plan to hunt in the Los Padres National Forest in the future, while 37% indicated that they plan to hunt in Sequoia National Forest in the future. A small percentage of respondents (6%) indicated that they plan to hunt in the Angeles National Forest in the future.
- The most common brands of ammunition used by respondents were Remington (39%), Winchester (26%), and Federal (25%). The most common caliber of ammunition used is .12 gauge (30%). Other calibers used by substantial percentages include 7mm magnum (26%), .270 (24%), and .30-06 (23%).

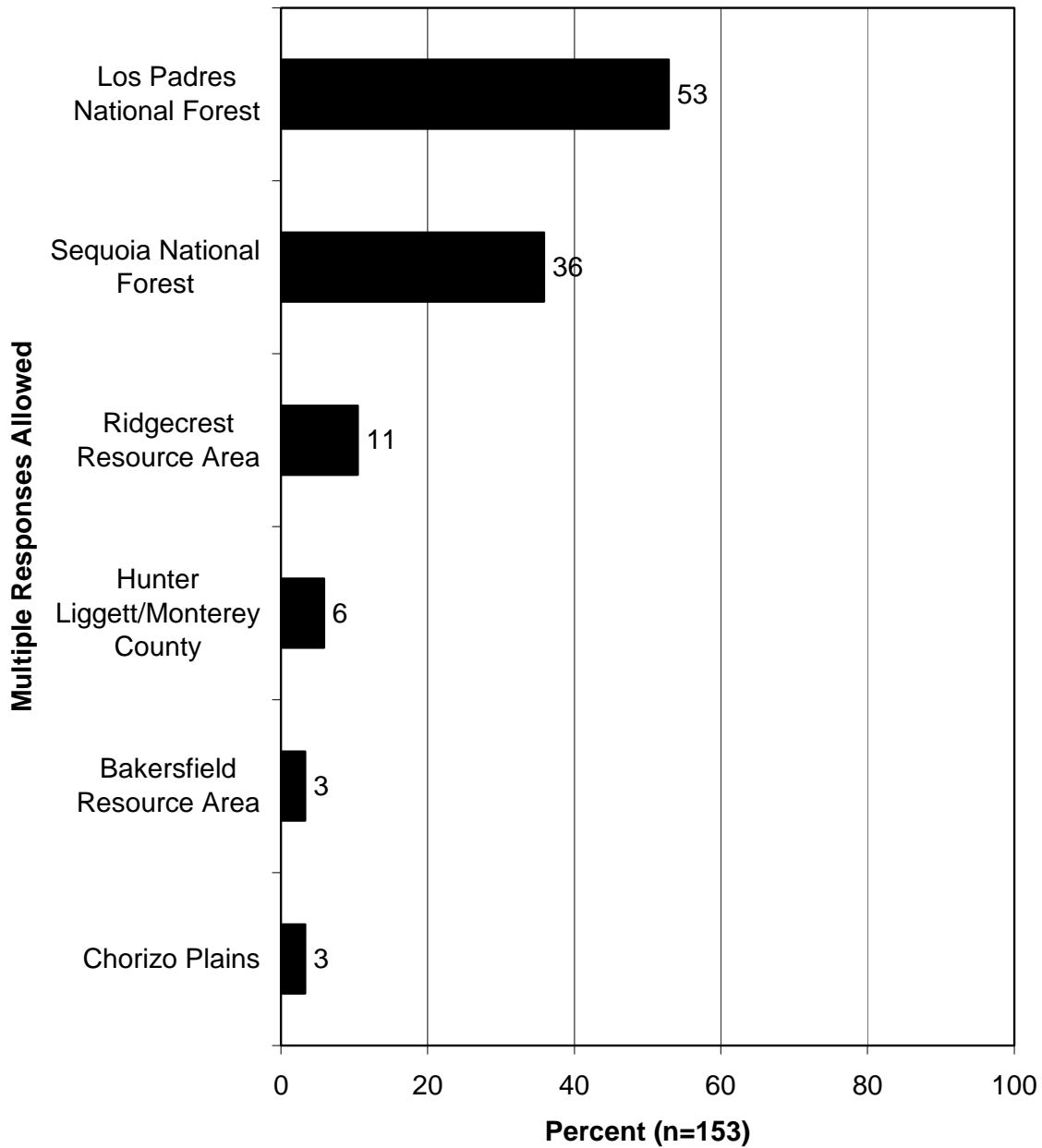
Q4. In the last 3 years, have you hunted in any of the following areas?



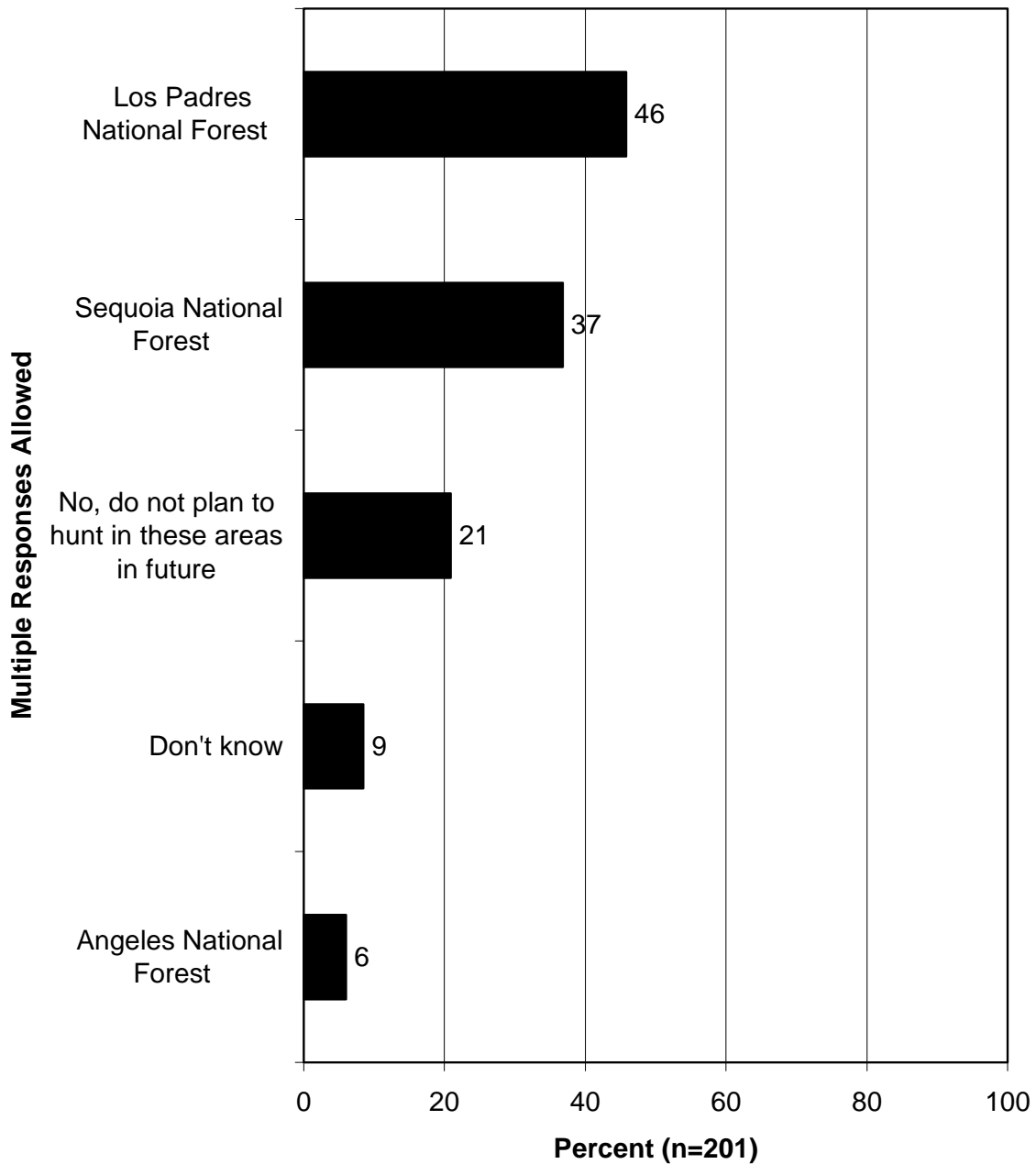
**Q5. Other than big game, what other animals have you hunted on federal public lands in California?
(Asked of those who hunted in the Los Padres NF, the Sequoia NF, or Bakersfield/Ridgecrest Resource Areas.)**



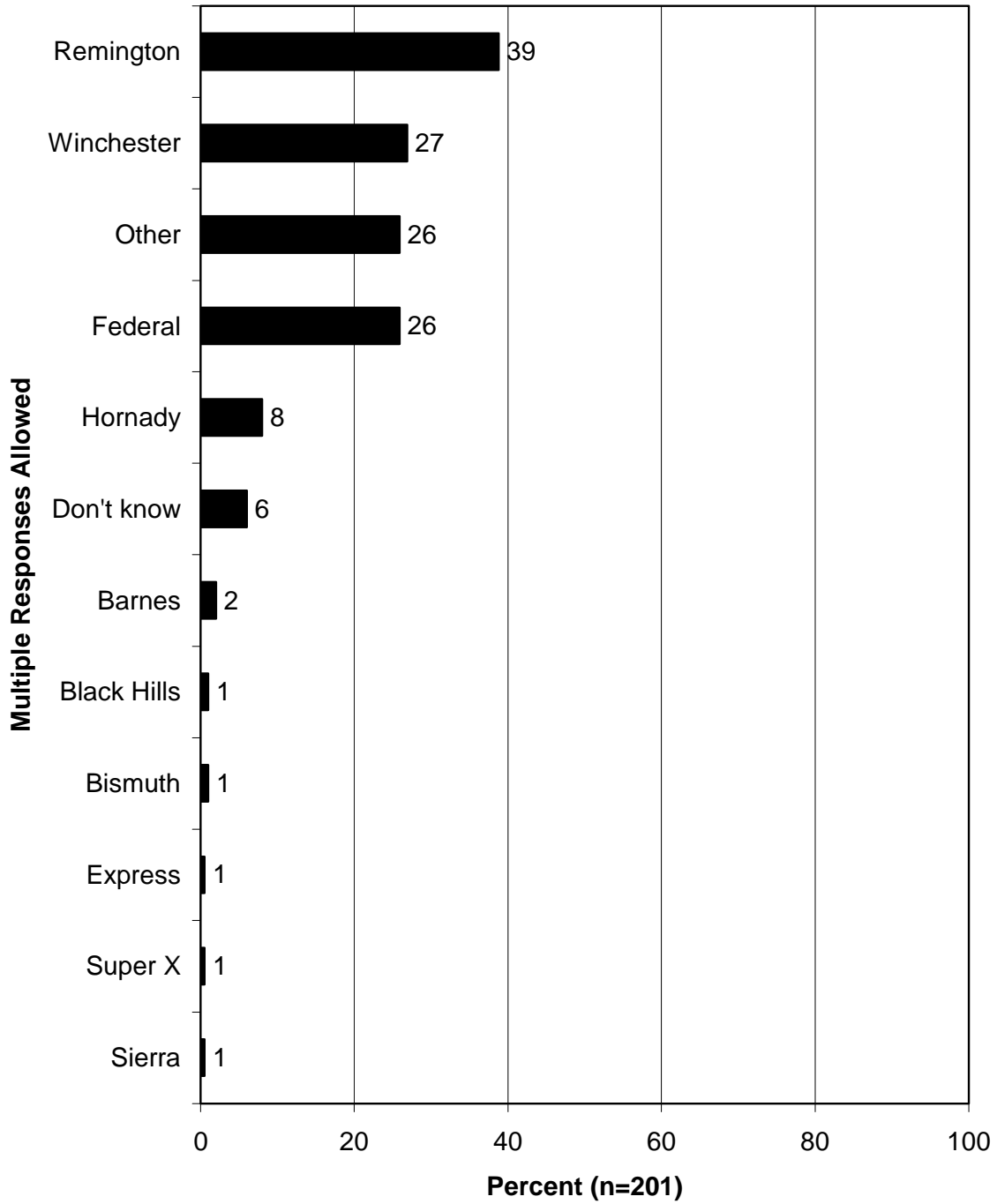
Q7. On which federal public lands did you hunt these animals? (Asked of those who hunted in the Los Padres NF, the Sequoia NF, or Bakersfield/Ridgecrest Resource Areas.) (Only the top six places given.)



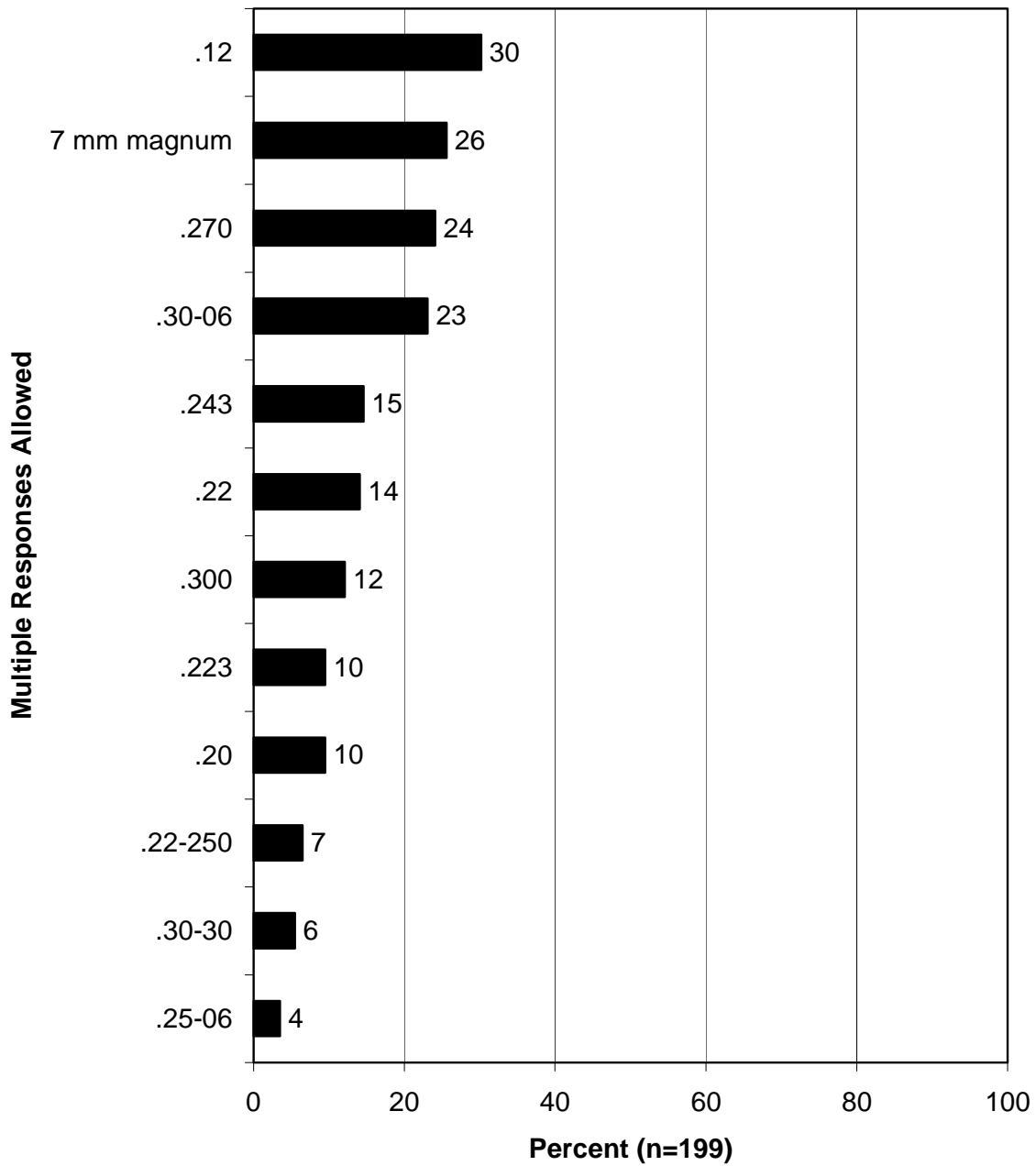
Q9. Do you plan to hunt in the Los Padres, Angeles, or Sequoia National Forests in the future? If so, which areas?



Q55. What brand of ammunition do you currently use?



Q57. What caliber of ammunition do you currently use? (Top dozen answers given.)



DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

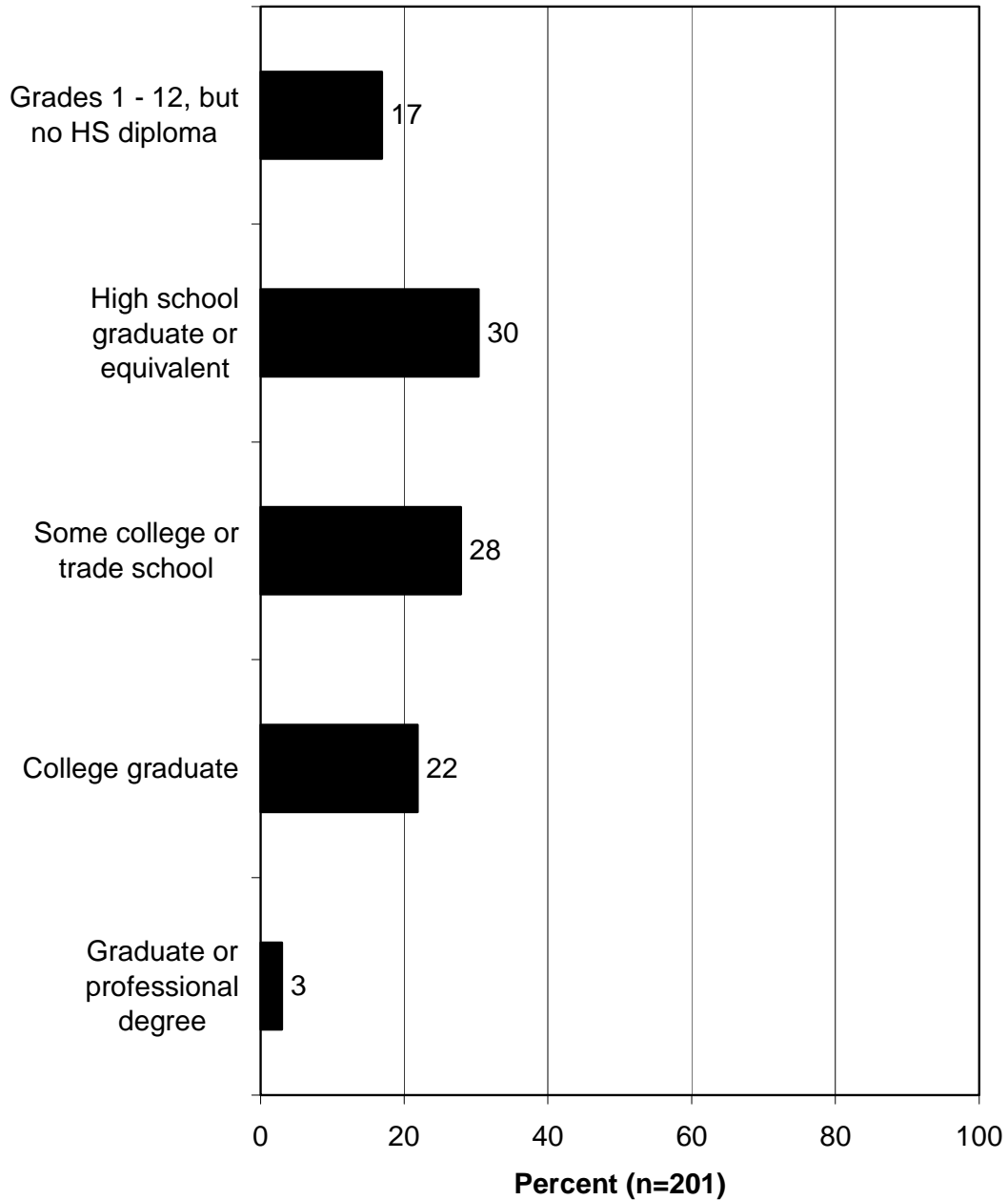
- A majority (53%) of respondents had attended college or trade school, with or without earning a degree; 47% had gone no further than high school, with or without earning a high school diploma or equivalent.

- Most commonly, respondents indicated that their pretax household income was in the \$40,000 to \$59,999 bracket (18%), although the next most common income bracket was \$100,000 or more (17%).

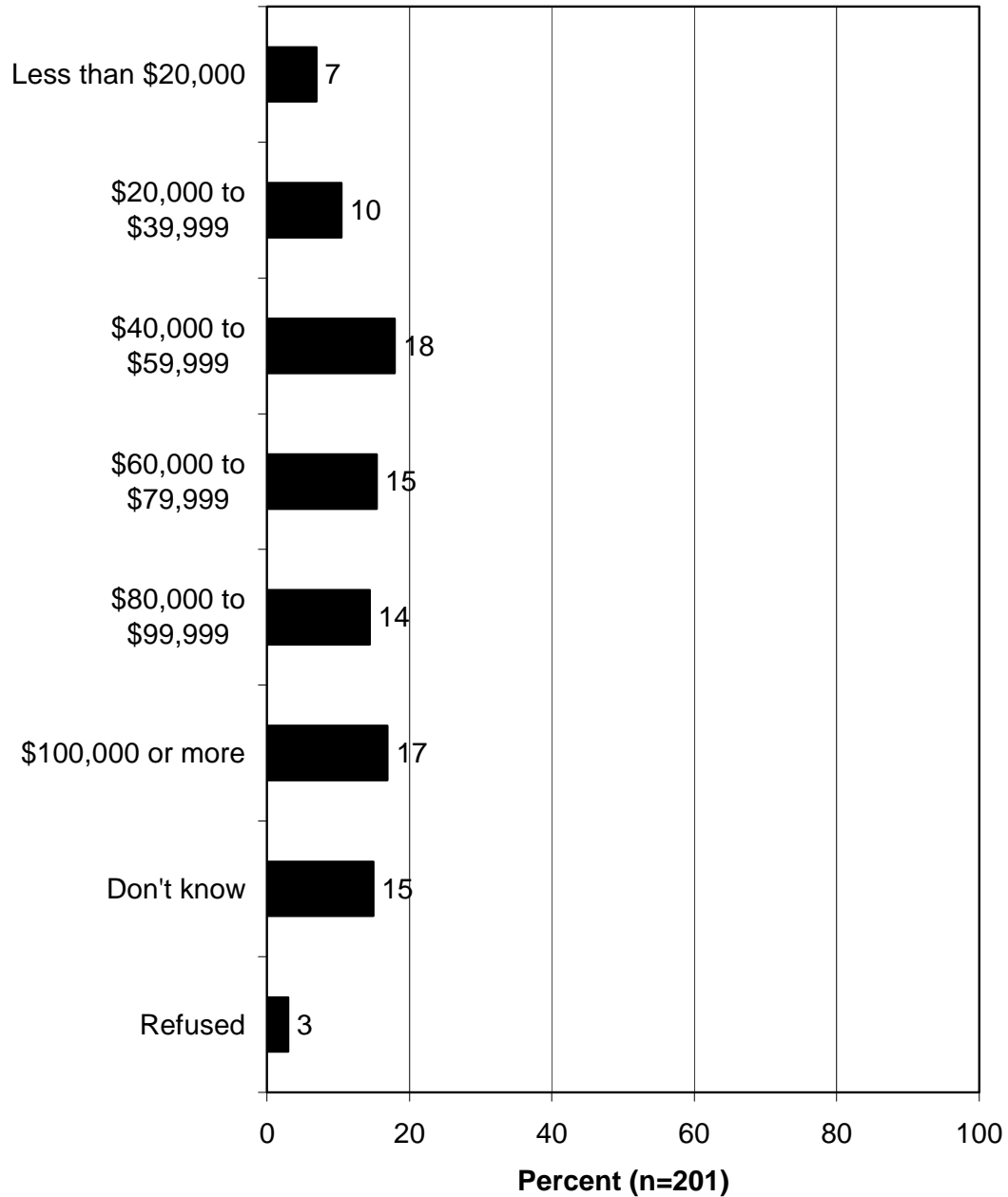
- Ages of respondents followed a bell curve, with the peak in the 45-54 years old category (33%). The mean was 42 years.

- Respondents were overwhelmingly male (93%).

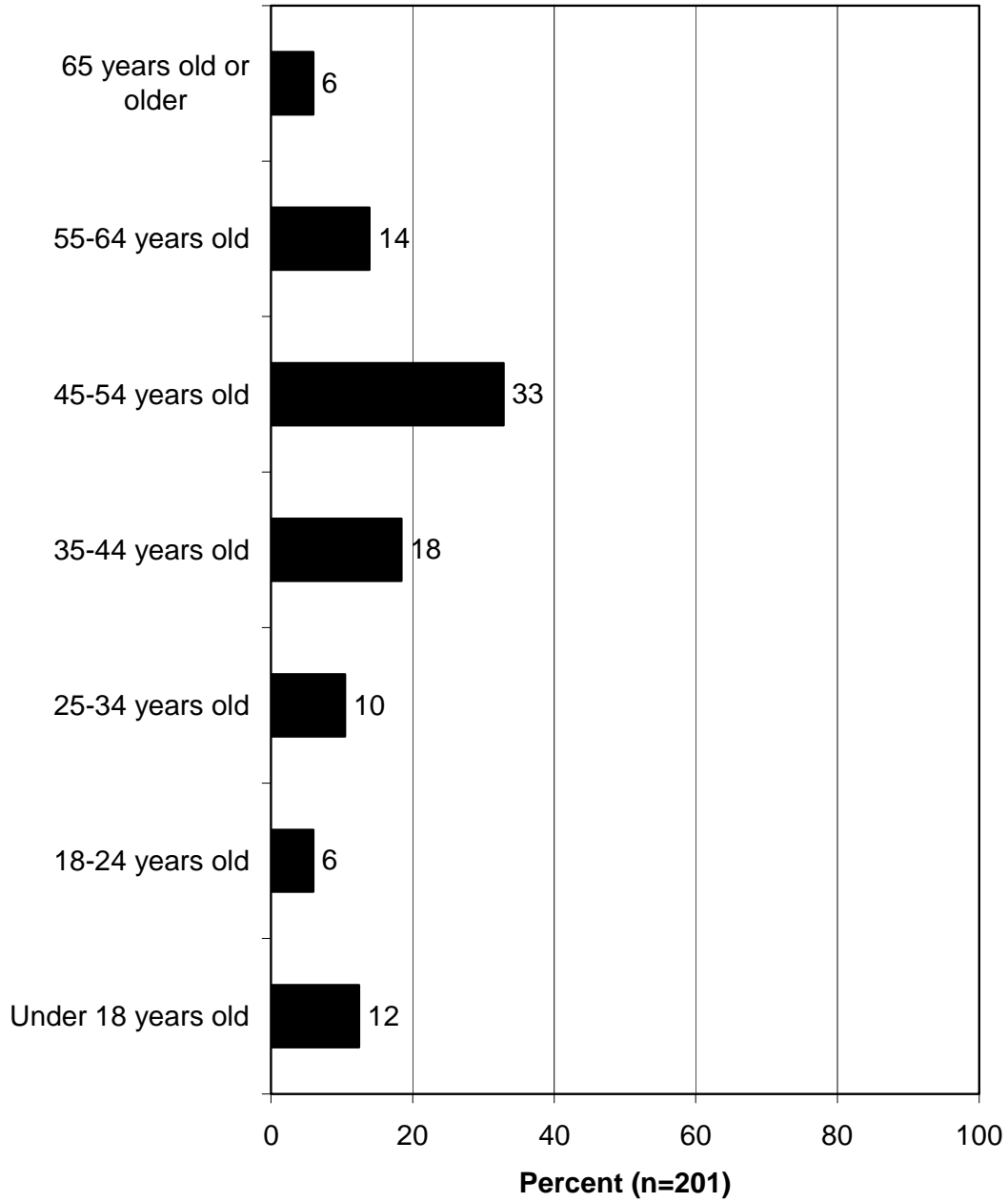
Q61. What is the highest grade level you have completed in school?



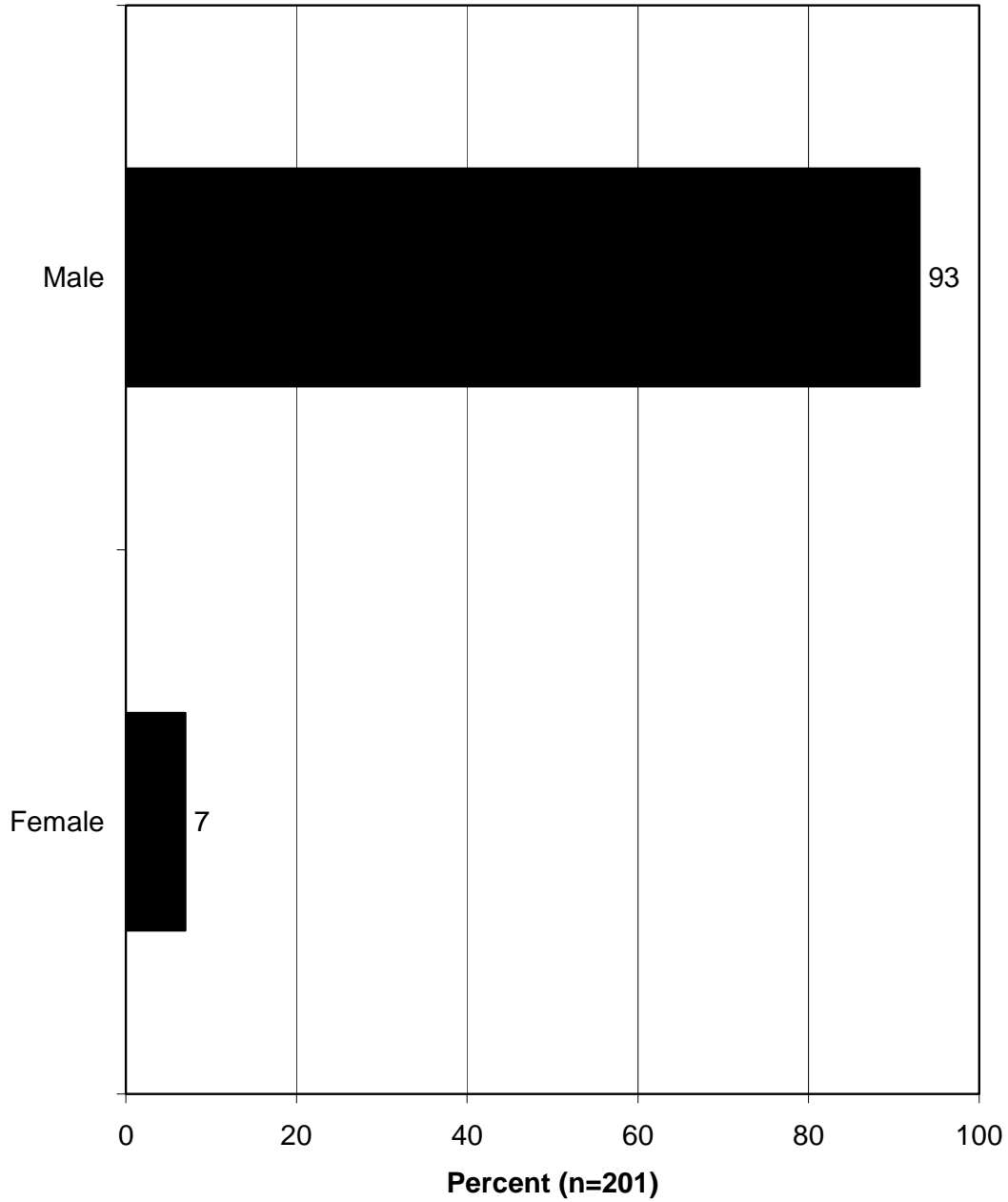
Q62. Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?



Q63. May I ask your age?



Gender of respondents (not asked, but observed by interviewer).



ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

That's the end of the questionnaire, thank you very much for your time and cooperation! If you have any additional comments about the California condor or their possible reintroduction, I can record those comments now.

Power lines are very dangerous to the condor. I'm not sure what can be done, but someone should look into it.
I'm very interested in receiving information about the California condor.
I don't think the condor/lead poisoning problem is serious. I think it's very rare when it does happen.
Your survey should distinguish between big game vs. ground squirrels/small game like rabbits and rodents. I retrieve and cover big game, but don't with small animals.
I don't think lead is really a problem because I don't think hunters ever leave enough of the animal to make a difference.
Lead bullets are not the problem. Lead is found everywhere—in all water, etc. I'm not against using lead-free ammunition, but I just want to make sure it's necessary after all the research is in.
I'd love to see more of them. You guys should leave dead cattle out so the condors can eat non-contaminated food.
I think it's really dumb that we're spending so much money on trying to reintroduce the condor. They're really dumb birds—it's not worth it.
I'd like to see more condors.
I would be willing to use lead-free bullets only if the bullets were as effective.
I'd like to see them [condors] come back.
I never see condors. I'd like to see more.
I don't think lead poisoning is the problem. After the Spaniards stopped skinning cattle, there has not been enough of a food supply for the condor.
I don't know about lead-free bullets because I'm not sure what you could substitute for lead. I really need to know more about it. Keep up the good work. I'd like to see one before I die.
I've seen them in person. They are huge—very impressive birds.
I hope the condor does not become extinct.
We need more education on the condor.
It's great that they're bringing them [condors] back.
I'm for saving the condor but not for changing the whole world to save them. I really don't know enough about them. I should because I work for the Department of Fish and Game.
Tell these idiot bureaucrats to stop wasting our money with these stupid studies.
I hope they can bring back the condor.
Anything we can do as hunters to help the situation, let us know.
I think condors are very important.
I'm glad they're putting them [condors] back into the wild.
I'd like to learn more about the condor.
I think it's a wonderful bird.
I think we should help preserve the condor as long as it doesn't interfere with my rights as a hunter.
I don't think the condor is that important. It's basically just a big turkey vulture.

I wish the condor the best of luck.
I feel like I need to educate myself about the condor. I really don't know too much about it.
I appreciate the efforts of those who are concerned about the condor.
If possible, could you send me information regarding copper bullets?
I'm a little concerned about the politically correct agenda of California with regard to the environment. Junk science seems to have taken over, and urban legislators are actually hurting the environment. That's why, when I retire, I'm moving to Arizona.
I hope the condor makes it.
Once again, lead poisoning is not killing the condor. The condor is almost extinct for a reason—they can't hunt. They can't tear open carcasses to even get to the guts. The Hudson Ranch near Paso Robles proved this. The condors had all the dead animals they could handle, but they could not open up the carcass. They die because they can't hunt.
I hope this survey doesn't have anything to do with taking away my rights as a hunter.
Condors are beautiful birds.
I don't know how you can use lead-free ammunition for upland game. I can see it for big game. In fact, I think most hunters would use lead-free for big game. I'll follow the rules, whatever they are. I'm not sure every hunter will follow the rules. It will be an enforcement problem.
I'm very aware of the condor. I think there are many dangers facing this bird, not just lead: pollution, mercury, habitat loss, and especially man.
I'm curious as to what is going on with the condor. Will it affect me as a hunter? Will it take away my hunting rights? Are there going to be any public forums before the legislators get hold of this information.
I'd like more information on the condor.
I think it's a neat bird. I come from San Diego where they've been breeding them for years. I hope they reintroduce more of them into California.
I don't know much about the condor.
I haven't had much contact with the condor.
I think it's great that the condor is being reintroduced into California.
I like the condor, but any time man has to intervene with nature—as in saving an endangered species—it never works. There's a reason the condor is nearly extinct—it just hasn't adapted well.
I don't think the lead problem is going to kill off the condor. Habitat loss is more likely to do them in.
I just don't see condors—don't know what to make of them.
We've spent gross amounts of money on trying to save a prehistoric creature. I'd love for the condor to survive, but it's not meant to be. The environmentalists have taken a good idea and gone to extremes.
I'd like to see the condor protected.
Habitat loss is the most pressing problem for the condor—not lead poisoning. I don't think condors will survive in the wild, regardless of what man does.
I'm waiting to see one!
I'd like to see more people educated about the condor—the importance of leaving them alone. People, especially hunters, need to know what they look like and their importance as a species so the condor can survive.

I'd like more information about the condor.
I know condors are endangered. That's about it.
I don't want the condor to go extinct—but at the same time, I really don't care much about them.
I don't really care about the condor one way or the other. I think that lead poisoning is really not much of a problem.
I think we could use more education regarding the condor—not just hunters, but everyone.
I think, overall, the condor is making a comeback. As long as we're aware of them and respect their habitat, I think they will survive.
It'd be nice to see more of them.
The condor is a noble bird. We should try to save it within reason—although I don't think hunting and lead poisoning are the only factors contributing to its demise.
I don't want the condor to go extinct.
I hope the condor survives, but I'm against the extremists who will do anything to save a species that nature intended to be extinct.
I hope the condor does not become extinct.
I'd like to see more of them.
I wish I knew more!
I'd like to see more condors.
I hope the condor makes a comeback.
The condor is a great bird. It's fun to watch them bathe. They're a very clean bird.
The condor is either going to sink or swim on its own. If it's going extinct, it was meant to be.
I'd like more information regarding the condor.
The condor may have outlived its time. I want it to survive, but we're spending way too much money on trying to save it.
I think it's a worthwhile effort to try to save the condor. Anyone who kills a condor should be severely penalized.
I'm not against the condor; I hope it survives, but I'm not sure the money invested in saving it is worthwhile.
I'm glad you're doing this survey.
I'm glad they're reintroducing the condor.
I wish stupid hunters would stop shooting at the damn things so we can still go on hunting in this state.
I don't know much about the condor. I'll have to read up on it.
I don't know too much about condors.
I hope they make it.
I hope condors make it.
I think the condor is worthwhile, but I'm leery of environmentalist agendas. I think they go too far.
I hope the condor does well. I hope it's able to reproduce and stay off the endangered species list.
I'm concerned when the government starts to shut down thousands of acres to the public to save the condor. People are upset that they buy a condor playground and only a select group of people can enjoy it.

I'm very aware of what goes on in the field, and I'm not sure saving the condor is worth the money. How about letting me park in the Los Padres National Forest without charging me \$5.00. It's a trespassing fee.
I want the condor to be saved.
It sounds like the condor is coming back, and that's good news.
I'd like to know more about the condor.
I'd like to see the condor come back strong.
I hope they make it.
I hope the condor does well. I'll do whatever it takes to help out.
I hope they survive wherever they're reintroduced.
I'd like to see them survive. It's going to be tough, though, because there are a lot of idiot hunters out there.
It seems like the expense to save these birds may not be worth it. Just buying lead-free bullets would put a lot of hunters out of business.
Saving the condor is money well spent. Good luck.
I'd like more information on the condor.
I'm all for saving the condor as long as it doesn't prevent me from hunting.
I'm all for protecting endangered species, but the condor is a stupid bird. There is a reason it's going extinct. It's too hard to control where they fly and what they do. You can't police all the hunters in this state. But good luck anyway.
I really don't think they're going to survive. I hope they do, but I don't think there are enough people who care about them.
The cost of saving the condor is not worth the expense.
The educational efforts regarding the condor need to be improved. I think the state legislature should intervene to ensure the condor's survival.
I can't go hunting or fishing in my own backyard—the Cespi River, which flows through the condor refuge. It's ridiculous! Just for this stupid bird. They're spending millions to save them, and all they do is land on power lines and drink anti-freeze. Just because of some tree hugger in Sacramento who has an agenda. I'm pissed!
I've lived under the shadow of condors my whole life. They are magnificent birds. But the relationship between hunters and Sacramento is precarious. Environmentalists have good intentions, but they generally go to extremes. I just don't want U.S. forests controlled by one agenda. We need a balance. I want the condor to survive, and I want the hunter to hunt.
I think the government has spent too much money on saving a bird that isn't going to make it anyway.
I'm all for saving the condor, but it's kind of tough to give up my lead ammunition.
My friend teaches hunter safety courses, so I'm very aware of the condor. Our hunting group does everything it can to abide by the rules—anything to benefit the condor.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Hunters' Knowledge of and Attitudes Toward Threats to California Condors

TIME. Time when interview began: _____

HELLO. Hello, my name is _____. May I speak with _____?

I'm calling on behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ask hunters who were awarded a hunting license in California in 2003 some questions about the California Condor. Your answers will be completely confidential and will assist the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in making decisions concerning the future management of the California condor. Do you have a few minutes to answer some questions?

This survey is being conducted to obtain your opinions about future management of the California condor. It will take about 20 minutes to complete. Participation is completely voluntary. There is no penalty if you choose not to participate or to stop participating. There is no risk or benefit to you if you choose to participate. Your responses will remain completely confidential. No one will be contacting you as a result of your participation.

CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Correct person, good time to do survey
- 2. Bad time/schedule recall (CB - do not save)
- 3. AM, NA, BZ (do not save)
- 4. TM
- 5. RF
- 6. NE
- 7. DS
- 8. BG
- 9. DL
- 10. Bad Number (missing digit, begins with zero, etc.)

CALLBACK. When would be a more convenient time to call you back?

Thank you for your time.

(ENTER DAY AND TIME ON CALLSHEET)

1. On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 being low knowledge and awareness and 10 being high knowledge and awareness, how would you rate your knowledge level about the California condor?

2. Are you aware that California condors have been reintroduced into California?

- 1. Yes (continue w/ q3)
- 2. No (GO TO QUESTION 4)
- 3. Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 4)

3. In which of the following areas in California does the reintroduced population of California condors now occur?

(READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. No: do not know where they occur
- 2. Monterey County
- 3. Inyo National Forest
- 4. Los Padres National Forest
- 5. Crest and east slope of the Southern Sierras
- 6. Foothills and west slope of the Southern Sierras
- 7. San Gabriel Mountains

4. In the last 3 years, have you hunted in the:

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Los Padres National Forest
- 2. Sequoia National Forest
- 3. Bakersfield/Ridgecrest Resource Areas
- 4. No, none of the above (GO TO QUESTION 9)
- 5. Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 9)

5. Other than big game, what other animals have you hunted on federal public lands in California?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. None: I just hunted big game
- 2. Feral pigs
- 3. Coyotes
- 4. Rabbits
- 5. Ground squirrels
- 6. Bears
- 7. Upland game birds
- 8. Other (GO TO QUESTION 6)

6. ENTER OTHER TYPE OF GAME.

7. On which federal public lands did you hunt these animals?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. No: do not know where introduced
- 2. USFS – Angeles National Forest
- 3. Inyo National Forest
- 4. Los Padres National Forest
- 5. Sequoia National Forest
- 6. BLM _ Bakersfield Resource Area
- 7. Palm Springs/South Coast Resource Area
- 8. Ridgecrest Resource Area
- 9. Other (go to Q8)

8. ENTER OTHER AREA(S)

9. Do you plan on hunting in the Los Padres, Angeles, or Sequoia National Forests in the future? If so, which areas?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Los Padres National Forest
- 2. Angeles National Forest
- 3. Sequoia National Forest
- 4. No, do not plan to hunt in these areas in the future
- 5. (DNR: DON'T KNOW)

10. Have you ever seen a photograph or painting of a condor OR a live condor?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (GO TO QUESTION 20)
- 3. Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 20)

11. Now I would like to ask you a few questions about what a California condor looks like. In feet, what would you say is the average height of a condor?

(ENTER 99 FOR DON'T KNOW)

_____|_____|_____|._____| feet

12. And in pounds, how much would you say a condor weighs?

(ENTER 99 FOR DON'T KNOW)

|_|,|_|_|_| lbs

13. In feet, how big would you say the average wingspan of a California condor is?

(ENTER 99 FOR DON'T KNOW)

|_|_|_|.|_| feet

14. What color is the body of a California condor?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Brown
- 2. Black
- 3. Green
- 4. Blue
- 5. White
- 6. Orange
- 7. Red
- 8. Yellow
- 9. Don't know
- 10. Other (GO TO QUESTION 15)

15. ENTER OTHER COLOR.

16. What color is the head of a California condor?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Orange
- 2. Yellow
- 3. Brown
- 4. Black
- 5. Green
- 6. Blue
- 7. White
- 8. Red
- 9. Don't know
- 10. Other (GO TO QUESTION 17)

17. ENTER OTHER COLOR.

18. What color are the wings of a California condor?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Orange
- 2. Yellow
- 3. Brown
- 4. Black
- 5. Green
- 6. Blue
- 7. White
- 8. Red
- 9. Don't know
- 10. Other (GO TO QUESTION 19)

19. ENTER OTHER COLOR.

20. In what state or states are condors generally found?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Arizona
- 2. California
- 3. Utah
- 4. Incorrect answer (other than AZ, CA, or UT)
- 5. Don't know

21. What do California condors typically eat?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Carrion (dead animals)
- 2. Rodents
- 3. Fish
- 4. Rabbits
- 5. Other (GO TO QUESTION 22)
- 6. Don't know

22. ENTER OTHER TYPE OF FOOD CONDORS EAT.

23. Are you aware of any specific threats presently facing condors?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (GO TO QUESTION 28)

24. What types of threats do condors presently face in the wild?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Power lines
- 2. Predation
- 3. Poaching
- 4. Lead poisoning
- 5. Pesticide/herbicide poisoning
- 6. Habitat loss
- 7. Other (GO TO QUESTION 25)

25. ENTER OTHER TYPE OF THREAT TO CONDORS.

26. How or where did you hear about these threats to condors?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Television
- 2. Radio
- 3. Newspapers
- 4. Sporting magazines
- 5. Hunting proclamations/regulations
- 6. Letter from the CA Game and Fish Department
- 7. Other outdoor recreationists including hunters
- 8. Friend
- 9. Family
- 10. Poster
- 11. Other (GO TO QUESTION 27)

27. ENTER OTHER WAY HEARD ABOUT THREATS TO CONDORS.

28. Are you aware that lead poisoning is a problem currently faced by condors?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (SKIP TO QUESTION 33)

29. Please describe how lead may be affecting condors?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Kills condors
- 2. Impacts their ability to reproduce
- 3. It may impair their ability to fly/navigate
- 4. Other (GO TO QUESTION 30)

30. ENTER OTHER EFFECT LEAD HAS ON CONDORS.

31. How or where did you hear about the effects of lead on condors?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Television
- 2. Radio
- 3. Newspapers
- 4. Sporting magazines
- 5. Hunting proclamations/regulations
- 6. Letter from the CA Game and Fish Department
- 7. Other outdoor recreationists
- 8. Friend
- 9. Family
- 10. Poster
- 11. Other (GO TO QUESTION 32)

32. ENTER OTHER WAY HEARD ABOUT LEAD AND CONDORS.

33. Are you aware of any educational efforts to try and reduce the deaths of condors from lead poisoning?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 34)
- 2. No (SKIP TO QUESTION 38)

34. What types of educational efforts have you heard about that attempt to reduce the number of deaths of condors from lead poisoning?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Educational programs
- 2. Seminars
- 3. Workshops
- 4. Posters/fliers
- 5. Public service announcements
- 6. Other (GO TO QUESTION 35)

35. ENTER OTHER TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL EFFORT THAT HAS BEEN SEEN THAT HELPS REDUCE THE NUMBER OF DEATHS CAUSED BY LEAD POISONING.

36. Which organizations or groups were involved in promoting the educational efforts you heard about that attempted to reduce the number of condor deaths caused by lead poisoning?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. The US Fish and Wildlife Service
- 2. The California Dept. of Fish and Game Department
- 3. National Rifle Association
- 4. Safari Club International
- 5. The National Shooting Sports Foundation
- 6. Ammo Manufacturers
- 7. The Wildlife Management Institute
- 8. The National Audubon Society
- 9. The U.S. Forest Service
- 10. The Bureau of Land Management
- 11. Other (GO TO QUESTION 37)

37. ENTER OTHER ORGANIZATION THAT HELPED PROMOTE EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF CONDOR DEATHS CAUSED BY LEAD POSIONING.

38. Because condors normally eat dead animals that may contain lead bullet fragments, are you aware of any actions that hunters can take in the field to help reduce the risk to condors of exposure to lead?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 39)
- 2. No (GO TO QUESTION 41)

39. What types of actions can hunters take to reduce the risk that condors will be exposed to lead?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Retrieve all animals you kill from the field
- 2. Hide or cover carcasses or guts by covering them with brush,
- 3. Rocks, or placing them in inaccessible areas
- 4. Remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh when leaving
- 5. Carcasses or gut piles in the field
- 6. Use lead-free ammunition
- 7. Other (GO TO QUESTION 40)

40. ENTER OTHER ACTION HUNTERS CAN TAKE TO REDUCE THE RISK THAT CONDORS WILL BE EXPOSED TO LEAD.

41. Experts recommend that hunters and ranchers can take one or more of the following four actions to reduce the risk of lead exposure to condors. Now I am going to ask you about each of these actions that hunters can take, and I would like to know if you would be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to practice these actions to reduce the risk of lead exposure to condors. Would be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to retrieve all animals you kill from the field?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Very willing (SKIP TO QUESTION 44)
- 2. Somewhat willing (SKIP TO QUESTION 44)
- 3. Not at all willing (GO TO QUESTION 42)

42. You commented that you would not be willing to retrieve all animals you kill from the field. Why are you reluctant to do this?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Don't want the meat
- 2. Don't know how to dispose of animal
- 3. Animal taken too far from access point
- 4. Could not find shot animal
- 5. Hunting for the sport
- 6. Just don't think about it
- 7. Don't think it's important
- 8. Don't care
- 9. Don't think shot animals are a threat to condor
- 10. Don't know how to field dress animal
- 11. No access to private property where animal is located
- 12. Don't know (no specific reason given)
- 13. Other (GO TO QUESTION 43)

43. ENTER OTHER REASON NOT WILLING TO RETRIEVE ALL ANIMALS KILLED FROM THE FIELD.

44. Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to hide or cover carcasses or guts by covering them with brush, rocks, or placing them in inaccessible areas?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Very willing (skip to question 47)
- 2. Somewhat willing (skip to question 47)
- 3. Not at all willing (GO TO QUESTION 45)

45. You commented that you would not be willing to hide or cover carcasses or guts by covering them or placing them in inaccessible areas. Why are you reluctant to do this?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Takes too much time
- 2. Don't have materials to cover animal with
- 3. Could not find shot animal
- 4. Just don't think about it
- 5. Don't think covering animal matters
- 6. Don't care
- 7. Don't think shot animals are a threat to condor
- 8. No access to private property where animal was located
- 9. Don't know (no specific reason given)
- 10. Other (GO TO QUESTION 46)

46. ENTER OTHER REASON NOT WILLING TO HIDE CARCASSES AND GUTS.

47. Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh when leaving carcasses or gut piles in the field?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Very willing (skip to question 50)
- 2. Somewhat willing (skip to question 50)
- 3. Not at all willing (GO TO QUESTION 48)

48. You commented that you would not be willing to remove bullets and surrounding impacted flesh when leaving carcasses or gut piles in the field. Why are you reluctant to do this?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Takes too much time
- 2. Don't know how to dispose of bullets and affected flesh
- 3. Could not find shot animal
- 4. Just don't think about it
- 5. Don't think removing affected area of animal matters
- 6. Don't care
- 7. Don't think shot animals are a threat to condor
- 8. No access to private property where animal was located
- 9. Don't know (no specific reason given)
- 10. Messy
- 11. Other (GO TO QUESTION 49)

49. ENTER OTHER REASON NOT WILLING TO REMOVE BULLETS FROM CARCASSES LEFT IN THE FIELD.

50. Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, or not at all willing to use lead-free ammunition?

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Very willing (skip to question 53)
- 2. Somewhat willing (skip to question 53)
- 3. Not at all willing (GO TO QUESTION 51)

51. You commented that you would not be willing to use lead-free ammunition. Why are you reluctant to do this?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. More expensive
- 2. Has less mass
- 3. Hard to find at sporting good stores
- 4. Not familiar with lead-free ammunition
- 5. Not as effective at taking the animal
- 6. Not a lot of varieties of lead-free ammunition
- 7. Don't know
- 8. Other (GO TO QUESTION 52)

52. ENTER OTHER REASON NOT WILLING TO USE LEAD-FREE AMMUNITION.

53. Have you taken any of these four actions during recent hunts? (retrieved all game, hide or cover carcasses, remove bullets and affected flesh, use lead-free ammunition)

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 54)
- 2. No (SKIP TO QUESTION 55)

54. Which of those actions have you taken during recent hunts?

(READ LIST AS NECESSARY; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Retrieved all game
- 2. Hide or cover carcasses
- 3. Remove bullets and affected flesh
- 4. Use lead-free ammunition

55. What brand of ammunition do you currently use?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Winchester
- 2. Remington
- 3. Federal
- 4. Hornady
- 5. Don't know
- 6. Other (GO TO QUESTION 56)

56. ENTER OTHER BRAND OF AMMUNITION USED.

57. What caliber of ammunition do you currently use?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. 22
- 2. 23
- 3. 22 rimfire
- 4. 22-250
- 5. 223
- 6. 243
- 7. 25-06
- 8. 270
- 9. 30-06
- 10. 308
- 11. 7 mm magnum
- 12. 300
- 13. 30-30
- 14. Don't know
- 15. Other (GO TO QUESTION 58)

58. ENTER OTHER CALIBER OF AMMUNITION USED.

59. What is the best way to provide you with information on California condors?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1. Telephone
- 2. Direct mail
- 3. E-mail
- 4. Magazine articles
- 5. Fish and Game Department Communications
- 6. Television
- 7. Radio
- 8. Newspaper
- 9. Fish and Game Department website/internet
- 10. Don't know
- 11. Other (GO TO QUESTION 60)

60. ENTER OTHER WAY TO RECEIVE INFORMATION.

Great! We are just about through. The final questions are for background information and help us analyze the results.

61. What is the highest grade level you have completed in school?

(READ LIST AS NECESSARY - CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Grades 1 - 12, but no HS diploma
- 2. High school graduate or equivalent
- 3. Some college or trade school
- 4. College graduate
- 5. Graduate or professional degree
- 6. (DNR: REFUSED)

62. Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?

(READ SCALE - CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

- 1. Less than \$20,000
- 2. \$20,000 to \$39,999
- 3. \$40,000 to \$59,999
- 4. \$60,000 to \$79,999
- 5. \$80,000 to \$99,999
- 6. \$100,000 or more
- 7. (DNR: DON'T KNOW)
- 8. (DNR: REFUSED)

63. And finally, may I ask your age?

(ENTER 888 FOR DON'T KNOW; ENTER 999 FOR REFUSED)

END. That's the end of the questionnaire, thank you very much for your time and cooperation!
If you have any additional comments about the California condor or their possible reintroduction, I can record those comments now.

(ENTER ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS; IN FIRST PERSON)
